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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

P. G. A.

We observe our friends of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will give another of their chaste and scientific exhibitions on Thursday evening next, the 9th inst., at Lafayette Hall. As our citizens are well aware of the character of their entertainments, it would be useless for us to call that attention thereto. Our only advice is to go early if good seats are desirable.

Go to Thompson for Matches.

Go to Thompson for Ice Creepers.
Go to Thompson for Cane Pipe Stems.
Go to Thompson for Stone Pipe Heads.
Go to Thompson for Rat Traps.
Go to Thompson for Lead C mbs.
Go to Thompson for Buck Gloves.
Go to Thompson for Country Knit socks.
THOMPSON is No. 240 Liberty street.

Oil Company.

Stockholders in the Cherry Run and Blood Farm Oil Company, are hereby notified that certificates of stock will be issued upon returned receipts and transfers, on and after Tuesday, February 7th, at the office of the Company, No. 37 Fifth street, D. M. ROOK Secretary.

Antique Frames and Pictures.

In Pittock's window you can see the Antique Frames and large Pictures, but go inside and look at more. Closing them out at reduced prices.

Dress Goods.

Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods se ling off, regardless of cost. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods,

At reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

Pocket Books and Albums.

Notwithstanding the high prices, Pittock continues to sell Pocket Books and Pocket Albums at old prices.

Winter Dress Goods.

Whiter Dress Goods, cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market stregt.

Gents' and Boys' Wear.

Gents' and Boys' Wear, cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Shirting.

Yard wide, undressed, long cloth Shirting, 31½ cts. at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Heavy Brown Sheetings.

Heavy br wn Sheetings, yard wide, 33 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

DELAINS.

New style best quality Delains 40 cents at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Choice Prints.

New choice Prints, fast colors, 25 cents, at Barker's, 9 Market street.

Sheetings.

5-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, at Barker's, equally cheap.

Housekeeping Goods,

Of all kinds, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Railway Matters.

The consolidation of the New York and Boston (Air Line) and the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad companies took place on the 15th of last month. The project for an Air Line railroad from Boston to New York has been for nearly twenty years before the Boston community, but it was not till 1855 that a union of all the interests then involved was effected under one charter granted by the legislature of Massachusetts. If there had been no influences adverse to its consummation, there would have been at this time, in successful operation a railroad between Boston and New York by way of Woonsocket, Daysville, and Williamantic, and New Haven, reducing the distance between the two cities twenty-five miles as compared with the Springfield route, and fourteen miles by the Shore Line.

The Board of Trade of Dubuque, Iowa, have appointed a committee to visit Milwaukee and Chicago, to see what can be done towards securing another railroad outlet to the East. The Illinois Central Railroad has neither the ability nor the disposition to meet the business that centres at Dubuque for it. A line is already completed to Monroe, Wisconsin, sixty miles from Dubuque, and a vigorous effort will probably be made for its completion. The people of Burlington are making an effort to complete the railroad from that point to Fort Madison, and thus connect themselves with Keokuk.

With the exception of about a mile and a half, the second track of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad is completed. It will be finished as soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground. This track is twenty-six and a half miles in length. The original track is among the finest specimens of railroad building now in existence.

The Chicago and St. Louis through line railroad, *via* Alton, was opened on February 1st, by an excursion train of sixteen cars, with five hundred guests, who indulged in a festival in the evening at the Tremont House, in Chicago. Among the novelties of the excursion train was a sleeping car of a greatly improved model, costing $16,000, and accommodating fifty-five lodgers, with a smoking and sociable saloon at each end.

Sam. A. Black has resigned the Superintendency of the Oil Creek Railroad, and accepted the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Mr. F. Lancaster, of Lancaster, master mechanic on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, has accepted the position. Mr. Gibson has for some time been acting as master mechanic of the Oil Creek Road.

Late News Items.

There is coal and oil excitement at Windsor, Connecticut, some indications of those articles having been discovered. Coal has actually been brought to the surface by boring, and the shanty scented say it "smells exactly like kerosene."

The vote in the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of ratifying the amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States was unanimous. In the House there are six Democrats, representing Boston wards. Five of these voted for the amendment, and one, Mr. Riley, was absent.

Gen. Grant, says a Washington correspondent, "looks upon the whole affair of peace negotiations as a farce. He believes that the sword alone can bring the rebels to honorable terms. The moment that Lee's army is beaten the rebellion will collapse. A prominent General, who is in the confidence of Gen. Grant, stated a day or two since, that if there were 20,000 more soldiers in the Army of the Potomac the rebellion would be ended in thirty days. He meant, of course, that Lee could be whipped if Grant could receive 20,000 fresh troops. I have reasons for believing that the troops in the Army of the Potomac and the James are less in number than is generally supposed. There is an absolute necessity for the men called for by the President."

The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department married a ward of Secretary Chase's on Friday evening. The parties were Charles M. Walker and Miss Claire Albrecht. The Chief Justice gave away the bride, and Whitelaw Reid and Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, the President's private secretaries were the groomsmen. Mr. Reid, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "was the pearl of honor standing up with Miss Nettie Chase, Mr. Chase's second daughter. Miss Albrecht is a Swiss lady, and came into Mr. Chase's care through friends in London.

Engineers estimate that a tunnel from the South Ferry under Broadway, New York, to Fourteenth street, and then to Central Park, 28 feet wide and 16 feet high, will cost $8,000,000. The projectors of the road propose to have a double track and to propel their cars by steam. They say they can carry 51,000 passengers a day, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, safely and economically.

Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says that if he "could infer the determination of a people, from all the highest military and civil authorities—from President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, Generals," &c.—the rebels whom he saw recently during his Richmond visit, are resolutely bent upon the achievement of their independence. The citizens of Savannah, and every other captured city were equally bent in doing a thousand wonderful things, not one of which did they attempt.

Mr. Albert D. Richardson, the well known correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who has just escaped from Salisbury, N. C., will be prepared, after the 11th inst., to deliver a lecture entitled "Twenty Months in Rebel Prisons." His long experience in Southern prisons, his facility of description, and his well known character as a truthful and candid man, render his testimony peculiarly valuable. Applications for the present may be addressed to C. A. Richardson, 15 Cornhill, Boston.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision: Whenever a confession of judgment is entered up, such confession becomes subject to stamp duty; and upon the execution of an amount that no appeal shall be taken, that also will be subject to stamp duty. By decision of the Commissioner deeds of partition between tenants in common are not subject to stamp duty. Like deeds between joint tenants must be stamped.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM RICHMOND.

Gen. Sherman's Movements in South Carolina.

HIS ADVANCE ON BRANCHVILLE.

Charleston Sherman's Destination.

BEAUREGARD IN AUGUSTA.

ESCAPE OF REBEL GUNBOATS

The Federal Steamer San Jacinto Reported Lost.

REBELS SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

Soldiers Exhorted to Beat Up.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Richmond papers of the 4th have been received. The *Dispatch* says: Dispatches dated Charleston, Feb. 2d, received from Charleston yesterday, state that Sherman is advancing on Branchville, and that skirmishing was going on at Braxton's Bridge, on the Salkehatchie. Another dispatch says they were at Wheppy Swamp, thirty miles south of Branchville.

The War Department yesterday received no dispatch of importance from South Carolina. According to advices received there it was thought a portion of Sherman's force might attempt to cross the Salkehatchie, seven miles above N. Road bridge. The Twentieth Corps was still at Robertsville. The Fourteenth Corps was crossing at Robertsville. The sum of everything that is known on the subject amounts to only what we have believed for several days, that Sherman is moving on Branchville in force.

General Beauregard has arrived in Augusta and taken charge.

The *Enquirer* says: On Wednesday our pickets were driven in, and skirmishing was going on some four or five miles west of Braxton, over the Salkehatchie. The enemy's design seems evidently the capture of Branchaleser. The column supposed to be directed against Charleston appears inactive.

The *Mercury* in an article upon Charleston as the point *d'aput* of the Confederacy, says what course may be taken in the impending campaign we do not know. It is in other hands, not ours, yet it appears to us as plain as the nose on a man's face that here is the place to fight. Not that we should not fight elsewhere and everywhere the enemy's advances, but that here is the point at which to harvest his steps to stand or to fall. Here above all other places under all existing circumstances, it appears to us, is the point to approve of the cause. Others wiser than ourselves and better informed, in whose hands this matter rests, may think otherwise; may act otherwise; but we know that here brave soldiers of Georgia, and Carolina, and others, who have so long fought here would appear to advantage. We confidently expect some noble work to be done here yet. Charleston cannot fall without it, and we trust she never will fall.

The Richmond *Whig* says: "Two Confederate gunboats, which escaped from Savannah, are now at Augusta. One, the Sampson, was once a tow-boat. She has two guns at the bow and stern, and has a crew of fifty officers and men and is commanded by Lieut. W. W. Calnes, and is very substantial. The other, the Macon, was constructed for a gunboat, and is a stern propeller. She has a larger crew than the Sampson, and is commanded by Lieut. J. S. Kernard She carries six heavy guns. Both boats have been in engagements. The Sampson bears the marks of several shells, and the Macon has been struck once."

THE SAN JACINTO.—Late information from Nassau states that the Yankee steamer San Jacinto, while in pursuit of a blockade runner was decoyed into shoal water on one of the Bahama Keys and became a total loss. The crew of the San Jacinto has arrived at Nassau and chartered a small tug boat to go to the wreck for the purpose of saving the guns of the steamer. The British naval authorities also sent a boat with an offer of assistance, but it was promptly refused.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6

The Richmond *Whig* says there is a deficiency of supplies, owing to lack of transportation. Said forges soldiers to bear short rations patiently.

The same paper states, on the authority of the Spanish Consul general, the French, on arriving in Matamoras, complimented the Confederate flag with a hearty salute, while they passed by the Yankee flag in silence. The sight of the Confederate flag is reported waving over stores, taverns and saloons in Matamoras.

The *Dispatch* calls Branchville the key to Charleston, the gateway of all the supplies from the gulf States. It thinks Grant's plan of the campaign is to keep the army of Northern Virginia well employed on its breastworks, and cut the Danville road if possible. At the same time Sherman will operate against Charleston and then come northward.

In the rebel Senate on the 2d, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, presented Joint resolutions of thanks to Mr. John Lancaster, of Lancaster, England, for friendly conduct to the officers and crew of the Alabama, in rescuing Captain, Baptiste Semmes and others from drowning, on the occasion of the contest between the Alabama and Kearsarge. The resolutions were passed.

The Mobile *Register* says the meat crop of Alabama and that part of Mississippi not occupied by the enemy is very large. The yield is double last year's crop. What it was last. Planters are now selling their surplus of green pork at a dollar a pound.

Gen. Brown, of the rebel army of Tennessee, reports that Hood's army lost 65 cannon out of 98 during the retreat from Nashville.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Treatment of Union Prisoners in Texas

Rebel Prisoners Taking the Oath.

OBJECT OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 6.

Paymaster Read, of the gunboat Granite City, who was lately paroled from Camp Grace, Texas, publishes an account of inhuman treatment of prisoners who have been confined in Texas for several months. The barbarity of the rebels at Andersonville and Salisbury is repeated at Camp Grace, food insufficient and of very bad quality, and prisoners subjected to constant insult and indignity. In September and October the mortality was one per cent. daily. Out of one hundred and eleven naval prisoners seventy-nine have died.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is stated that the number of rebel prisoners desiring to take the oath of allegiance has greatly increased within the past few weeks. During January over one thousand took the oath at Point Lookout alone and were released.

The *World's* Port Royal special says: The position already gained by Sherman's army opens to their advance the greater portion of the rebel country northward. The ultimate points aimed at will disappoint speculation North and South. Those who conjecture Sherman intends merely the capture of Charleston and leading cities and return, are mistaken. Troops have been so appropriated that the enemy must be defeated in detail into the extreme South, through that portion of Georgia where our armies have marched.

From South America.

War Between Paraguay, Uraguay and Brazil.

A New Rebel Privateer at Montevideo.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6.

The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres correspondent says: "Paraguay, as an ally of Uraguay, has declared war against Brizil, who had as allies the Uraguayan rebels and the revolutionist Flores. Eight thousand Brazilians and an equal number of Paraguayans had marched into the territory of Uraguay, and fighting was imminent. The town of Paysander, Uraguay, had been reduced to a heap of ruins by a Brazilian naval force and the rebels under Flores, but at last accounts its brave garrison still held out, and reinforcements were hurrying to its relief.

Rat Island, at the mouth of La Plata river, which commands the town of Montevideo, had been seized by the forces of the King of Italy, under claim of the lease of it for ten years.

A magazine at Buenos Ayres exploded on the 8th of December, by which one hundred and thirty soldiers were killed and wounded.

A smart little steamer called the Ranger was at Montevideo, suspected as being intended for a rebel privateer. Captain Rodgers, with the Iroquois, is watching her. She draws so little water, and is so fast that she is well adapted to keeping out of the way of our cruizers, and with a couple of guns she could do more damage than the Alabama.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Important Local Bills Presented.

MANCHESTER PROTESTS AGAINST McCLURE TOWNSHIP.

Better Management of the County Prison

Protecting State Interests in River Beds.

A Vote of Thanks to Governor Curtin.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham read a petition from the Burgess and Councils of Lawrenceville, asking power to levy an additional tax of five mills, and an improvement tax of five mills. Also, for a ferry over the Allegheny. Also, from citizens of Penn, Collins and Wilkins, for increase of tolls on the East Liberty and Penn Township Plankroad. Also, of Manchester Councils, against the annexation of a part of the borough to McClure township. Also, one from nearly three hundred citizens of the same borough of a like import. Also, a supplement increasing tolls on the East Liberty and Penn Township Plank Road. Also, authorizing the levying of additional and an improvement tax in Lawrenceville. Also, relative to the services of Sheriff's notices on jurors, and a penalty for delinquency of said jurors. Also, a supplementary act authorizing the publishing of ordinances of Lawrenceville Councils in Pittsburgh papers. Also, establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at Lawrenceville.

Mr. Bigham, read an act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prison, constituting a Board of Inspectors, appointing a Warden and relieving the Sheriff of the care of prisoners.

Mr. Hoge, one establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at Pit Hole.

Mr. Bigham, incorporating the Girty Run Coal Company. Also, authorizing a single judge to hold court for cases below homicides. Also, authorizing Commissioners to take depositions.

HOUSE.—The following petitions were presented: By Mr. Glass, against increase of Manchester fare. Also, from Coal Exchange against Miners' Association.

Mr. Herron, against new school district.

The following bills were read:—Mr. Alleman, incorporating the Tuling Transportation Company, to lay pipes anywhere within ten miles of Oil Creek.

Mr. McKee, a supplement to the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad.

Mr. Glass, incorporating the Cash Insurance Company.

Mr. McKee, incorporating a ferry over the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, in Allegheny county.

Mr. Herron, for the better management of the Allegheny Bridge. Also, incorporating the Girty Run Coal Company.

Mr. Gow, incorporating the Brady Coal and Oil Company.

Mr. Weizer, taxing all banks five per cent. on dividends.

The following resolutions were passed:—By Mr. Cochran, of Erie, requiring the Committee of Ways and Means to investigate all matters relative to oil in beds of rivers, with a view to the protection of State interests.

By Mr. Nelson, a resolution returning the thanks of the people to Gov. Curtin for his letter to the President relative to the conscription. Passed unanimously. Adjourned.

PEACE ONLY BY WAR.

Ranks of the Army to be Filled Up.

The War to be Prosecuted with Renewed Energy.

PEACE CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

Semi-Official Statement of the Interview

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says it is confidently asserted that the President will issue a proclamation setting forth the result of the peace negotiations, and calling upon the people to fill the ranks of the armies, and assist in closing the war by overwhelming military operations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The *National Intelligencer*, of this morning, says it is now clear enough that the war must go on with renewed energy. There can be no excuse now, for holding back men and money. We almost state by authority when we state that the rebel leaders who attended the recent conference declared that every war measure of the North were a proposition of restoration to the Union submitted to the people. Now, this statement is either a wicked misrepresentation or it is made in the belief that there is a formidable Union sentiment in the Southern States ready to take up arms for the Old Flag, for certainly by no other supposition that these men meant by such a declaration that they would be glad to hazard the proposition that they would be so foolish as to expose the unpopularity of such a step might lead to revolt against themselves.

The Washington *Evening Times* Washington special says: Mr. Seward reached Fortress Monroe in advance of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. Upon the arrival of these gentlemen, they were at once invited to an interview, and informed Mr. Seward of their desire to visit Washington for the purpose of discussing the question of peace with the President. Mr. Seward informed them that it was the President's wish that the discussion should take place in Fortress Monroe, and that he had been sent to meet them at that point upon that subject. The Commissioners pressed the question of visiting Washington, but Mr. Seward, and finally alleged that their Government had consented to send them only to communicate the decision of the President, they should have a formal interview with Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Seward assured them this pledge should be observed, and at once telegraphed to the President that his presence was necessary.

After Mr. Lincoln's arrival, the conference lasted four hours, and was perfectly friendly and good tempered throughout. On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President, Secretary Seward, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part. The rebel commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their government, and at the onset and throughout the conference declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive or consider any proposition which fell short of, toward a close of the war, except on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as a preliminary condition.

The President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and conciliatory modification of that over, in the existing legislation and action of the United States Government, might be regarded as specially hostile to the rights or interests, or wounding to the pride of the Southern people, but in no single particular could he induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition. They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own conditions or wishes, but as the condition upon which their Government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions whatever concerning peace.

President Lincoln, on the other hand, informed them at every point that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question; that the United States could stop the war and arrest even temporarily the movement of its armies, only on the condition that the authority of the national government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States. This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality; but without that recognition, the war must and would go on.

All the conversation which took place between the respective parties came back to, and turned upon this radical and irreconcilable difference; neither side could be swerved in the slightest from its position, and therefore the attempt at negotiation was an utter failure. Upon separating, it was distinctly understood and explicitly stated that the attitude of each Government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview had never taken place.

The Cabinet received these explanations as complete and satisfactory, and the feeling was unanimous and earnest that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts, and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in the defence of the integrity of the Union, and the preservation of the Government.

FROM SHERIDAN.

A Cavalry Fight at Moorfield.

Rebel Guerrilla Harry Gilmore Captured

His Force Handsomely Whipped.

WHEELING, WEST VA., February 6.

Governor Borewan received the following telegram dated Cumberland, February 6th: A cavalry scout of General Sheridan's encountered the force of Major Harry Gilmore, yesterday, near Moorefield, whipped it handsomely, capturing upwards of twenty officers and men. Among the officers captured was the noted guerrilla chief and robber, Harry Gilmore, himself.

[Signed] B. F. KELLEY,
Provost Marshal General.

The Peace Mission.

The Conference at Ft. Monroe.

LINCOLN'S TERMS, SUBMISSION.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The *Herald* correspondent, who was a passenger with President Lincoln, on the steamer Thomas Colyer to Fortress Monroe, writing to that journal on the 3d, gives a brief history of personal movements in the recent peace negotiation. He says that Secretary Seward and Secretary Stanton left Washington on January 31st to attend the lecture of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Baltimore that evening. Mr. Seward swung around to Annapolis the next day, and, stepping on board the despatch boat River Queen, proceeded to City Point, where he met R. M. T. Hunter, Alexander H. Stephens and John A. Campbell, distinguished citizens of the South, who had been sent by Jeff. Davis to give a talk with the representives of the United States Government about the settlement of the difficulties between the North and South. He found the distinguished rebels on board of the steamer M. Martin, and the River Queen and Martin at once proceeded to Fortress Monroe. Everybody supposed they were safe on their way to Annapolis and Washington; but they were mistaken.

President Lincoln determined to join Mr. Seward at Fortress Monroe and see whether these Southern gentlemen would "talk turkey" or not. He, therefore, left Washington yesterday, arriving at Annapolis at one o'clock, immediately proceeded on board the steamer Thomas Colyer, supposed to be the fastest in the world, and was ordered to run to Fortress Monroe as soon as possible. The illustrious passenger was entirely unexpected, and was only accompanied by two personal attendants, Messrs. Saulin and Forbes. Neither of his secretaries were with him, and he walked from the depot to the boat, something over half a mile, being aided by Capt. Howett, Post Quartermaster. Arriving on board, he met Captain Samuel Colyer, and simply said: "I suppose you know where you are going?" "To Fortress Monroe," replied the Captain. "That's right," replied the President. "Are you ready?" asked the Captain. "Quite," said Mr. Lincoln.

The boat at once threw off her lines, and started on a mission which ever, one hoped might be successful, involved in an honorable shape; and those who know our President are full in the faith that we shall have no other while he is at the helm. While he is scrupulously careful that he shall not be accused of leaving any chance of an honorable peace to go unrecognised, he will never consent to make terms which shall divide the country. He feels that we have expended too many lives and too much treasure to consent to a division now. The Colyer sailed from Annapolis at twenty minutes to two P. M., February 2, with the President and attendants, Mr. George Colyer, of New York; Captain Samuel Colyer, Captain Edmonds, Mr. Edward Forbes, and your correspondent, who accidentally happened to be on board, and the usual crew. Upon getting out of the bay we encountered the ice, through which we passed slowly, and in which we met the steamer Hermann Livingston off Thomas Point Shoals at twenty-five minutes past two P. M. We soon got clear of the ice, and passed Point Lookout at forty-five minutes past five P. M., Smith Point Lightship at half past six, and Cape Henry Lightship at forty minutes past eight. Guano Ship at twenty minutes past ten, and arrived at Fortress Monroe at twenty-two minutes past ten.

The President at once communicated with Secretary Seward, desiring to confer with him, and having made accommodations for him on board the River Queen, the President went on board her to remain while the Colyer was taking in supplies of coal.

The conference still lasts, at half past twelve p. m., and how long it may still continue no one knows. One thing is certain, that the whole country may rest assured of the fact, no peace will be signed at present except on terms that will be honorable to the United States.

STEAMER THOMAS COLYER, Feb. 3, 8 P. M.—What unmeasurable interest just now centres in the steamer River Queen. All eyes are upon her. Her pilot, Captain Pierce, and Captain Loane are constantly paying between her and the shore. Now the men are leaving at the gangway, and now Secretary Seward and Mr. Marlin. Did she carry the rebel envoys over? *Queen sake?* They all—the special boats, the Colyer, Queen, and Martin—are lying at rest in the harbor. There is no communication with the shore or each other, except by flag. Sixteen hours have been consumed in the conference, and the result is no one knows. It is inferred that reunion, as a basis, must have been agreed to, or the Hampton Roads conference would not have taken place. Napoleon and Francis Joseph settling the terms of the Italian peace in a few moments, comparatively; but this is a more complicated affair. Cessation of hostilities, confiscation, amnesty, Monroe doctrine, debt, finance, &c., &c., are all under discussion. But these are only surmises. Nothing is known of the determined upon. I believe it is. Let the country take courage.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—When I closed my last letter at Fortress Monroe I was very strongly in the hope that the preliminaries of peace had been agreed upon. I am now satisfied that I was deceived by some of the rebel visitors. While Hunter, Stephens and Campbell did not feel that they had the power to lay down their arms, they evidently hoped that they would do so. It prevented copperhead complications which would have been attempted here had the commissioners came to Washington. Neither the rebel leaders, nor any portion of the captious of the South can now say that the Government was not willing to treat for peace.

We are glad that the rebel commissioners were not allowed to land. They were kept afloat. And it is our opinion, when they parted with the President and Mr. Seward, that they would rather have steamed away towards Europe, or some other foreign clime, than to return to Richmond.

We are glad that Lieut. Col. Pleasants labored under disadvantages in the successful accomplishments of this important work which would have destroyed many lives. It was not merely the evil and lack of faith in the success of the enterprise, as shown by all the officers of high rank, and by divisions and corps commanders, but that lack of faith was accompanied by an entire failure to furnish the assistance and implements necessary to the success of the undertaking within a reasonable time. The testimony of Lieut. Colonel Pleasants shows that he was left to struggle with only the men of his own regiment, that the dirt had to be carried out in cracker boxes strung between poles, for the lack of wheelbarrows, and that he was even refused the use of an instrument, at headquarters, wherewith to make the necessary triangulations, and that Gen. Burnside had to send to Washington for an old fashioned theodolite.

Gen. Meade and Maj. Duane, Chief Engineer of the army of the Potomac, said the thing could not be done, that it was all clap trap and nonsense, that such a length of mine had never been excavated in military operations, and that it could not not be. Gen. Burnside and Porter were the only high officers who believed in it.

Under more disadvantageous circumstances the main gallery was dug five hundred and ter feet in length, the left lateral gallery was thirty seven feet in length, and the right la eral gallery was thirty-eight feet in length. The magazines were placed in the lateral galleries. The average size of the gallery was four and a half feet high, and wide. After reviewing the different orders for the movement, narrating the fatal failure with a loss of between 4,000 and 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing, the disaster is thus summed up.

Your committee cannot from all the testimony, avoid the conclusion that the first and great cause of the disaster was the charge made on the afternoon preceeding the attack in the arrangements of General Burnside to place the division of colored troops in the advance. The reasons assigned by General Burnside for not taking one of his divisions of white troops for that purpose, was fully justified by the result of the attack. Their previous arduous labors, and peculiar position, exposed continually to the enemy's fire, had, as it were, trained them in the habit of seeking shelter, truly to that training, they sought shelter the first opportunity that presented itself after leaving our lines, and it is but reasonable to suppose that the immediate commander of a corps is better acquainted with the condition and efficiency of particular divisions of his corps than a General further removed from them.

The conduct of the colored troops when they were put into action would seem to fully justify the confidence that General Burnside reposed in them, and General Grant himself, in his testimony, expresses his belief that if they had been placed in the advance as General Burnside desired, the assault would have been successful, although at the time the colored troops were ordered, the white troops, in confusion, had failed in the assault upon the crest beyond the Crater, and the fire of the enemy had become exceedingly destructive, the colored troops advanced in good order, passed through the enemy's lines and beyond our disorganized troops there, and stopping but a short time to reform, made the charge as directed, but the fire of the enemy was too strong and some other of our troops hurrying back through their lines, they were thrown into confusion and forced to retire.

The committee disapproves of Gen. Burnside deciding by lot whether the division of Potter of Wilcox, or of Leslie should lead the assault; but there was but little time for the selection after General Meade had changed the programme. General Burnside testified that each of the division commanders, as well as every officer in the command who had given his attention to the matter in the least degree, was fully aware of the condition of the white troops, as "I had previously stated it to Gen. Meade, and they were fully impressed with the conviction that the colored troops were in much better condition to lead the attack, and the wisdom of using other white troops as support. There was no time to be lost, however, and I decided that I would allow the leading division to be decided by lot." But the committee dwelt on the fact that the order of attack as proposed by General Burnside was also changed, by direction of General Meade, with the approval of General Grant.

They also show by the testimony that when the order to withdraw was given by General Meade, against the representation of Meade by General Burnside, orders were also issued by General Meade for offensive operations to cease on the right and left of General Burnside's position. General Ord's troops were at the same time withdrawn from the position where they had been placed in support of the Ninth Corps. The enemy were thus left entirely free to make such disposition as they chose against the force of General Burnside within their lines.

The Committee also call attention to the fact that General Grant's telegram of the disastrous result of the assault to a greater or less extent to the troops having been sent in unaccompanied by the division commanders. How far the division commanders would have been able by their presence to have overcome the confusion and disorganization into which the troops were thrown from the causes heretofore referred to, the Committee are unable to say but the fact is for us the opinion of the highest officer in the service.

The Committee also positively disclaim any desire to censure the conduct of the white troops engaged, although they confidently think that the original selection of colored troops was the best that could have been made.

In conclusion, the Committee say that in their opinion the cause of the disastrous result of the assault of the 30th of July is mainly attributable to the fact that the plans and suggestions of General who had devised his attention for so long a time to the subject, who had carried to successful completion the project of mining the enemy's works, and who had carefully selected and drilled his troops for the purpose of securing whatever advantage might be attainable from the explosion of the mine, should have been entirely disregarded by a General who had evinced no faith in the successful prosecution of that work, and aided by no countenance or open approval, and had assumed the entire direction and control only when it was completed and the time had come for reaping any advantage that might be derived from it.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Message from the President.

The Facts are to be Disclosed.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

Rosecrans' Career to be Investigated.

Important to Officers in Hospitals.

OFFICERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE

The Petersburg Mine Explosion.

Who Was to Blame for the Disaster

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

As foreshadowed in these dispatches last night, the President has prepared a message to Congress, setting forth all the facts connected with the late peace negotiations. This message would have gone in to-day in answer to Mr. Sumner's resolution if Mr. Salisbury had not objected. It is expected to come in certainly to-morrow. Meantime, when the President was to-day questioned as to the nature of the facts, he was about to declare, he responded by telling a story.

The negro admitted last week to practice in the Supreme Court, had to get a pass before he could leave town because he was a negro. A resolution which the guard got through to-day looks to the abolition of this clause of the Union as it was.

The new tax bill was reported to-day from the Ways and Means Committee, and makes fewer heavy increases of the rates of taxation on staple articles than had been expected. The main work done by the committee seems to be to have carefully revised and made uniform and consistent the various provisions of the previous bill.

As has been informally stated in these dispatches, there is no further increase on whisky, the previous action on that subject having been accepted as a finality. The increase on tobacco is less than had been expected by tobacco dealers. The tax is now fixed at forty cents per pound, an increase of only five cents on all cigars, whether imported or domestic. The tax is sixty cents on crude petroleum; on all incomes over $3,000 ten per cent.

The House, to-day, granted the use of its hall for a meeting of the American Union Commission next Sunday evening, when Rev. Dr. Thompson of New York, Senator Doolittle, Gen. Garfield and others are to speak for this organization for the relief of the white refugees from the South. Postmaster General Dennison is to be President.

A wide field for the Committee on the Conduct of the War was opened to day, by a resolution, which Mr. Garfield got through the House, providing for a bill investigation of Gen. Rosecrans' entire military career. Its results will dissipate a flood of calumnies.

A circular letter issued from the Surgeon General's office, by direction of the Secretary of War, directs that after the 15th of February officers sick or wounded in United States general hospitals shall be charged one dollar and fifty cents per diem, instead of one dollar as heretofore.

A circular has been issued by Provost Marshal General Fry, requiring officers of his bureau to submit copies of all their official advertisements to the Assistant Secretary of War, with the names of newspapers to which they are sent and number of insertions ordered. A failure to comply with these regulations is regarded as disobedience of orders.

Maj. Gen. Emory, of the 19th Corps, testified to-day before the War Committee in reference to the late Red River campaign. His testimony is understood to be rather severe upon the management of that expedition by Gen. Banks.

Surgeon D. B. Davendorf, 19th Wisconsin, has been exempted from dismissal.

The following officers having been reported at headquarters for absence without leave, are notified that they will stand dismissed unless within fifteen days they appear before the military commission now in session, and make satisfactory defense to charges against them: Captain Coory Noritts, 97th Ohio; Major George N. Van Beck, 33d Missouri; First Lieutenant Robert M. Reid, 33d Missouri; Captain Joseph S. Holton, 90th Indiana; Captain David Moore, 99th Indiana; Captain Chas. M. Scott, 99th Indiana, Second Lieutenant Henry Miller, 99th Indiana.

The Committee on Naval Affairs has also made a report to-day on the unsuccessful movement which followed the explosion of the mine before Petersburg on the 30th of July last. It covers fifty pages of foolscap, and is accompanied by a large quantity of evidence. It appears from the report that the idea of the mine originated with Lieut. Colonel Henry Pleasants, of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and met with the approval of his superior officers, Actting Major General Potetr and Major General Burnside, commanding the corps.

The Committee say that Lieut. Col. Pleasants labored under disadvantages in the successful accomplishments of this important work which would have destroyed many lives. It was not merely the evil and lack of faith in the success of the enterprise, as shown by all the officers of high rank, and by divisions and corps commanders, but that lack of faith was accompanied by an entire failure to furnish the assistance and implements necessary to the success of the undertaking within a reasonable time. The testimony of Lieut. Colonel Pleasants shows that he was left to struggle with only the men of his own regiment, that the dirt had to be carried out in cracker boxes strung between poles, for the lack of wheelbarrows, and that he was even refused the use of an instrument, at headquarters, wherewith to make the necessary triangulations, and that Gen. Burnside had to send to Washington for an old fashioned theodolite.

Gen. Meade and Maj. Duane, Chief Engineer of the army of the Potomac, said the thing could not be done, that it was all clap trap and nonsense, that such a length of mine had never been excavated in military operations, and that it could not not be. Gen. Burnside and Porter were the only high officers who believed in it.

Under more disadvantageous circumstances the main gallery was dug five hundred and ter feet in length, the left lateral gallery was thirty seven feet in length, and the right la eral gallery was thirty-eight feet in length. The magazines were placed in the lateral galleries. The average size of the gallery was four and a half feet high, and wide. After reviewing the different orders for the movement, narrating the fatal failure with a loss of between 4,000 and 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing, the disaster is thus summed up.

Your committee cannot from all the testimony, avoid the conclusion that the first and great cause of the disaster was the charge made on the afternoon preceeding the attack in the arrangements of General Burnside to place the division of colored troops in the advance. The reasons assigned by General Burnside for not taking one of his divisions of white troops for that purpose, was fully justified by the result of the attack. Their previous arduous labors, and peculiar position, exposed continually to the enemy's fire, had, as it were, trained them in the habit of seeking shelter, truly to that training, they sought shelter the first opportunity that presented itself after leaving our lines, and it is but reasonable to suppose that the immediate commander of a corps is better acquainted with the condition and efficiency of particular divisions of his corps than a General further removed from them.

The conduct of the colored troops when they were put into action would seem to fully justify the confidence that General Burnside reposed in them, and General Grant himself, in his testimony, expresses his belief that if they had been placed in the advance as General Burnside desired, the assault would have been successful, although at the time the colored troops were ordered, the white troops, in confusion, had failed in the assault upon the crest beyond the Crater, and the fire of the enemy had become exceedingly destructive, the colored troops advanced in good order, passed through the enemy's lines and beyond our disorganized troops there, and stopping but a short time to reform, made the charge as directed, but the fire of the enemy was too strong and some other of our troops hurrying back

The New Tax Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The *Post's* Washington special says the new tax bill reported to the House this morning imposes an income tax of ten per cent. on all amounts exceeding three thousand dollars per year; on crude petroleum six cents per gallon; cigars sixty cents per pound; manufactured tob

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner **Fifth and Market streets,** second and third **Stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain** or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interests solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever related to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business Departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Effect of Peace.

It is clear that in the great markets and business centres the late peace rumors did not take a strong hold on the public mind. There were few of the effects visible which will attend the well grounded belief that peace is at hand. Come when, and in what manner it will, the the business of the country will be sensibly depressed, and something like a panic will immediately but temporarily ensue. Of course gold, the indicator, would vibrate violently, and if it did not go below fifty premium, it would stop short of the point fixed by many. Securities would sympathize, and every description of values would realise a condition of panic. Goods and wares would be crowded on the market, and the fall in prices would go far to assist purchasers who have waited for the "good time coming" to realise their ides of cheap goods, though under circumstances that would tend to abridge the profits of speculation. People with these ideas forget that there would follow in quick time a change in the relative condition of industries and the compensation of labor. "The forges and factories," says the New York *Commercial*, in an article discussing this subject, "that have been employed in the production of, perhaps $750,000,000 per annum of ships, arms, ammunition and supplies, would immediately have so much of their trade cut off; and, until the country had so far returned to a healthy condition that the regular consumption had increased to a corresponding extent, these industries would suffer a severe collapse, with which all other branches of production and trade must indirectly sympathize."

Nor should the fact be lost sight of that at least a quarter of a million of men would be withdrawn from the field, to become competitors in the various fields of industry, a fact which of itself would produce a great and corresponding depression in wages. The vast government demand for transportation, of the extent of which some idea can be gained from the fact, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company alone has been receiving from the War Department $650,000 per annum, would be withdrawn, creating a vacuum in receipts that could not fail of causing a serious decline in railway stocks, to be communicated to the share market generally.

These would be some of the first effects of peace. But they would be but temporary. There are many reasons for this, not the least of which is the fact that the South, now our enemy, would at once become one of our great customer. Poor as she is, she has staples for which we would gladly exchange what she so much needs. She has naval stores, lumber, to say nothing of cotton; and she has, besides, some money, and perhaps credit. Everything that is needed to clothe men, women and children, she wants, and they must be fed. In a word, the South is like a parched desert, and in supplying her wants, much that would be lost in one direction from the cessation of the war, would be gained in another. Our coast shipping would find employment, and the carrying trade would prosper again. The solid interests of the land would speedily conform, in their wise legislation and a stable policy, whereby the capital, skill, industry and enterprise of our once more united country would be protected from the competition of the old world.

Corn Husk Paper—A Practical Illustration.

In our last issue we stated that the parties controlling the new process for making paper from corn husks, were about to enter on a series of practical tests at the mills of the Pittsburgh Paper Company, in Steubenville. We learn that there is a good prospect of success, and that we may hope the era of cheap paper will be inaugurated. It will be the inevitable result of a necessity, whether created by a combination by paper makers, legitimate high prices, or some other cause. Ingenuity is always brought out by pressure such as publishers have been subjected to during the past year. We have contended that it was only a question of time when we would have cheap paper, and that there was no reason for repealing the tariff duties, and thus throw ourselves into the hands of foreign paper makers. If this test succeeds, this will be proved. If this test does not prove entirely satisfactory, some other will, if the insane scheme of free trade does not succeed. But if the test at Steubenville does prove a success, equal to expectation, and if the idea of repealing the duty on paper is persisted in and adopted, of what value will be the invention under the competition that will flow in from Europe?

In view of the efforts now making, the New York *Economist* says: "A year hence, publishers will be independent of the paper makers' combination, and one more attempt at controlling manufacturing interests in defiance of the laws of trade will have come to nought." We can assure the *Economist* that publishers will not achieve independence through free trade, or in any other way than by protecting American skill, capital and industry, and through just such efforts as are about to be undertaken at Steubenville. We hazard nothing in saying that, although those efforts are to some extent in the interest of those who have been, and for aught we know, still are most urgent for the repeal of duties, if they succeed they will ask to be saved from their own folly; for great as will be the achievement of making good paper from husks, it will fall under the foreign competition they are inviting, which bids fair to crush out paper makers generally, and place publishers in the hands of foreign makers and importers.

What a Fry!

President LINCOLN having, for the time at least, got the rebel Peace Commissioners off his hands, to resume with greater vigor the prosecution of the war, as the shortest and easiest route to peace, we suggest that he begin by overhauling that singular genius who presides in the Provost Marshal General's Bureau. The country has had quite enough of his way of doing business. While the department of the military service over which he presides requires unusual business capacity, energy and intelligence, it would be difficult to find, on a careful search another to whom General Blunderer would so aptly apply as to this same Provost Marshal General. He has worn the patience of the people sadly out, and got everything connected with the draft into a snarl quite inextricable. So endless have been his blunders that it would be better to rub everything out and commence anew, with a new head, than to undertake to correct them, or think of doing anything with him.

We are within one week of the time when the draft will take place, and yet so mismanaged has been the entire business that scarcely a district knows what its quota is or will be, even according to the plan for calculating laid down. Taking this view of the case, the New York *Tribune* concludes an article as follows:

But if the Government means to adopt and indorse Mr. Fry's scheme, then we have to say that the time for enforcing it ought to be postponed. The law manifestly contemplates that each district shall be allowed fifty days in which to fill its quota by volunteering. Now, if a district does not know what its quota is till less than a fortnight before the draft is to be enforced, it is defrauded of the benefit of the law. It does not have an opportunity, which the law meant it should, to fill its quota by volunteers. Still more, if at the beginning of the fifty days it is officially informed that it has to raise 4,000 men, and a month afterward is astonished with the statement that it must furnish 21,000—still more in such a case is such a district entitled to claim the postponment of the draft till it shall have enjoyed the full term term provided by law for volunteering.

There is no unwillingness with the people to do their part, but they do ask that they be not trifled with by wholly incompetent officials.

Alexander H. Stephens.

The Northern people are forgiving and forgetful. In the exercise of these sometimes blessed qualities, the villain of to-day may be the hero of to-morrow. The Press is the agency by which public opinion is often led or hurried from one extreme to another, as well in the estimate of men as of measures. Unwittingly, it is sometimes made use of to obliterate the stain of evil deeds or words,—which justly should remain to mark the dangerous man,—by the undue blazonry of the exceptional good ones. Not long ago, for this very purpose, most of the Northern papers published a long extract from the arch-traitor STEPHENS' speech in the Georgia Secession Convention, which left the impression on many minds that he, of all others, is a saint among the rebel sinners. He now comes as a "Peace Commissioner" from the rebel lines, and some of our newspapers speak with evident satisfaction of the possibility of his doing us the honor to remain. If the Vice President of the so-called Southern Confederacy does remain, let his quarters be in Fort Warren, and let the skeleton of one of the late Andersonville prisoners be charged with the duty of dealing out his rations.

Admit ALEX. H. STEPHENS to be the best of the traitorous crew, and let his own mouth be his witness. It will be found that his good is no better than that of MILTON'S Satan. In his speech upon the re-opening of the slave trade before the war, he said "We can divide Texas into five slave States, and get Chihuahua, Sonora, &c. If we have the slave population and *unless the number of African slave be increased*, we have not the population. * * * Slave States cannot be made without Africans, * * * and it is useless to wage war about abstract rights, or to quarrel and excite each other of unsoundness, unless we get more Africans. * * * * Negro slavery is but in its infancy."

In this lies the key to his Georgia Convention speech, the publication of which has been so general. He pronounced the proposed measure, "unwise an ill-timed," but it was because the five slave States of Texas and the others of Sonora, &c., were not yet secured, and without more strength the rebellion would fail.

His speech against secession in the Georgia Convention has also another aspect. It was made in January, 1861. He said: "For you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century, in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, *while the elements of peril are around us*, with peace and prosperity, accompanied by unbounded wealth and rights unparalleled in the history of *nations, folds and weeps*, to which I can neither lend my sanction or my vote." One can pity and forgive the wretched white slave, too ignorant to think, too abject to doubt, who rushes blindly into the "madness, folly and wickedness" of rebellion after his *quasi* masters; but the crime of the polished traitor who stabs his country while such light is in his heart, and such words are upon his lips, is beyond the pale of "amnesty."

In March, 1861, two months after these words were spoken, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS said, in another speech: "The ideas entertained at the time of the formation of the old Constitution were, that the existence of the African race was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. Our Government is founded on *exactly opposite ideas; * * * thus* our Government is the first in the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth: it is upon this our social fabric is firmly planted, and I cannot permit myself to doubt the ultimate success of the full recognition of this principle throughout the civilized and enlightened world. * * * This stone which was rejected by the first builders 'is become the chief stone in the corner of the new edifice.'"

The speaker—to carry out his own figure of speech—had become one of the chief builders, and was now a living Cassyade supporting the principles of which he "held," to quote his own words in the Georgia Convention, "to a strict account for his suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin," which has followed?

The Vice-President of the rebels was formerly a member of Congress from Georgia, as everybody knows. In the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he made a speech, from the newspaper reports of which the following is taken:

"Well, gentlemen, you make a good deal of clamor over the Nebraska measure, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You are threatened here, but you have never performed. You have always caved in and you will again. You are a mutilating white-livered set. Of course you will oppose the measure: we expect that; but we don't care for your opposition. You will rail, but we don't care for your railing. You will miss, but so do adders, we expect it of adders and we expect it of you. You are like the devils we were pitched over the bulderdash of Heaven into hell; they set up a howl of discomfiture, and so will you. But their fate was sealed, and so is yours. You must submit to the yoke, but don't chafe. Gentlemen we have got you in our power. You tried to drive us to the wall in 1850, but times are changed. * * * * You went a-wooing and came home fleeced. Don't be so insignificant as to complain. You will only be slapped in the face. Don't resist. You will only be lashed into obedience."

This gentle shepherd now comes to negotiate for peace. Will he negotiate himself and his associates back to their seats in Congress to cement in those halls, which henceforth at least should be sacred to Liberty, the disgraceful scenes of the past? Or will he, to use his own eloquent expression, having "come a wooling go home fleeced?" Surely the latter. The President will not betray the people, or abate one jot or tittle of the glorious ultimatum—"Put down your arms, submit to the laws and the act itself is peace."

Our School—The Proposed New Law.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Among other matters of interest affecting Pittsburgh and vicinity, now before the State Legislature, is an act for dividing Allegheny county into two County Superintendent's Districts. It is a subject in which the educational interests of the county is deeply concerned. The following are the leading features of the act:

SEC. 1. Provides that the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, together with the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, West Pittsburgh, Monongahela, Temperanceville, Lawrenceville, Lawrenceville and Duquesne, and Pitt Township shall constitute a separate County Superintendent's District from and after the first day of June next, to be called the City District.

SEC. 2. Provides for the election of a Superintendent for the said City District on the first Monday in May next.

SEC. 3. Provides that the remainder of Allegheny county shall constitute a separate district under the County Superintendent of Allegheny county.

SEC. 4. Provides that the passage of this act shall in no wise invalidate any of the official acts of the County Superintendent of Allegheny performed previously to the first of June next.

From the outline of the act thus presented we cannot but conclude that should it proceed into operation, it will be for the material benefit of the public schools in Pittsburgh and neighborhood.

The want of an active and scholarly County Superintendent, *constantly on the spot*, has been long felt. The present County Superintendent, a man of indomitable energy and talent, is entirely inadequate to the wants of the present extensive district. With the most incessant activity the various departments of the office have more or less suffered during the several terms last past, since the office was inaugurated.

To give some adequate idea we collect from the report of the county for '64, that the number of teachers examined annually in the county is about 800, and the number of schools 502.

Now, allowing anything like a reasonable time for the examination of a single teacher, and to do the work as it should be done, and as the interests of the county demand it should, what time is left to visit and examine the five hundred and sixty-two schools? It is simply impossible to work with any degree of thoroughness, if all this is aimed at.

It is equally certain, "that the kind of service required for the graded schools of the cities and boroughs is very different from that required by the promiscuous schools of the rural districts."

The time has come for a strong organized effort to raise the educational system of the country to its true position by giving full effect to all the provisions contemplated by the common school law to secure this result. Both sections will be materially benefitted by the enactment of this law; the rural districts will have a larger share of attention, and be proportionately improved, and the cities and boroughs will have the services of a chief executive always on hand to further and elevate the discipline of the schools, and dispose of all cases of doubt or difficulty at once with the proper remedies.

The measure has thus far met with the widest approbation. Every ward in Pittsburgh and Allegheny having, through their boards, signed the petition to the Legislature, with the exception of the Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh, who have taken no action.

The boroughs are equally united, Manchester dissenting. Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Temperanceville, &c., all signing the petition, and we have no doubt but that it is the earnest wish of the majority of friends of common schools in the county.

General Intelligence.

The colored citizens of New Orleans own real estate to the value of $15,000,000, and they now have a daily newspaper, printed and edited by colored men.

The ladies of Union village, Maine, recently became greatly incensed at the conduct of a man in opening a liquor saloon in the village, and made a sudden call at his place, seized his bottles, decanters, &c., and poured the liquor out into the gutter.

The London *Times* explaines the mode of operations on the steamship Great Eastern, for laying the Atlantic cable, and says that the cable will all be ready for laying in June next, and that if it is successful—of which there is no doubt—preparations will be at once made for laying a second cable by the same company.

"How does it appear", said Sheridan to a lady on a late occasion, "that the subject of Gray's elegy in a country churchyard was a volunteer soldier?" Because the poet informs us that

"Large was his bounty and his soul sincere."

Among the "natural curiosities" of Ellsworth, Mass., is a man forty-four years of age, who has never used an ounce of tobacco, nor drank a drop of tea, coffee, beer, cider, wine, nor any kind of intoxicating liquor in his life.

A lady living in Woonsocket, Ct., aged 34 years, has father, mother, and four grandparents now living. Her father is aged 65 years and her mother 60. The respective ages of her grand-parents are as follows: 85, 91, 85, 82. No death has occurred in the family for thirty or forty years.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday, speaking of that market, says: "There is no improvement to note in the general markets. The speculative demand has been entirely wrecked, and there is little or no inquiry for shipment. Provisions are particularly depressed and heavy. The discouraging news from operators in New York has reached here, and influenced the market quite unfavorably."

The N. Y. *Herald's* dispatches from Thomas' army say that deserters report the remnant of Hood's army at Tuscumbia, Alabama; also, that General Ripley had relieved Hood in command.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, of the 6th, says: Hill & Hulbert's commission warehouse, and the Allegheny House, on Water street, were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss about $30,000—covered by insurance.

Sherman is marching on again. That he has not advanced, therefore, before this upon Charleston, Branchville or Augusta, is due to the fact that the last remnant of the African race was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. Our Government is founded on *exactly opposite ideas; * * * thus* our Government is the first in the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth: it is upon this our social fabric is firmly planted, and I cannot permit myself to doubt the ultimate success of the full recognition of this principle throughout the civilized and enlightened world. * * * This stone which was rejected by the first builders 'is become the chief stone in the corner of the new edifice.'"

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Personal.

Miss Angela S. King, a sister of the lamented Rev. T. Starr King, gave a dramatic and poetic reading in Washington, D. C., on Thursday evening. The critic of the *Intelligencer* says:—"Her voice is full, round and smooth, delicately modulated, and well under command; and she has evidently a thorough appreciation of the text, acquired upon the author's genius and presenting it with rare fidelity and conscientiousness.

A melancholy affliction has just fallen suddenly on M. Louis Boyer, a dramatic author, who was for a time director of the Vaudeville. He was in his bed when his son entered his room and cried out: "Papa, papa, father, get up to-day!" "For what purpose?" was the reply, "it is not yet daylight." It was then in the month of May during the night M. Boyer had become blind.

A Washington correspondent says there is a strong effort being made to secure the appointment of Gen. Hancock as Minister to France, on the ground that the government of that country is eminently military, and that some successful General should be sent there. Gen. Hancock has no knowledge of this movement, as is shown by his anxiety to immediately go into the field in active service. The special corps is progressing favorably, but not as rapidly as he desires. He is tired of waiting its slow growth, and declares he will not wish to remain here while it is recruiting. It is said that he has received assurances that he shall soon be sent to the front, where he longs to be, in the thickest of the fight.

A man named Charity recently married a respectable young lady, at Toronto, got possession of a considerable sum of money belonging to her, and at the end of three weeks ran away with a woman of doubtful reputation. Alas! that so bad a man should disgrace so good a name.

The State.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Waynesburg and Monongahela River Railroad Company, will be opened at Waynesburg, Greene County, on Saturday next.

William A. Madara, Esq., manager at Rodman Furnace in Blair county, was very seriously injured last week by being thrown from his sleigh. The horse took fright and ran off near Spang's Mills, upsetting the sleigh, and throwing Mr. Madara upon a pile of stones.

On Tuesday of last week, a man named Hain, residing in the vicinity of Saltsburg, Indiana county, fell off the railroad bridge across the Kiskiminetas river, at that place, a height of seventy-six feet, upon the ice below. He broke through the ice, and at last accounts his body had not yet been found. The body must have been horribly crushed by the terrible fall.

The small-pox is prevailing to a considerable extent in Mechanicsburg, Indiana county. A number of deaths have occurred within the past few weeks.

The quota of Cambria county, under the last call of the President will probably be about 450. The district quota is 1,604.

Nathan Rosenfelt has been held to answer, in Philadelphia, for violating the revenue law, in offering for sale cigars that had not been stamped according to law.

The police force of Philadelphia has been increased by authority of the Councils.

Major General S. B. Curtis will relieve Major General Pope in command of the Department of the Northwest.

Major General J. J. Reynolds will continue in command of the Department of Arkansas.

Francis Grice, formerly naval constructor of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, died in that city on Thursday.

THE BEST PEACE COMMISSIONERS.—The Boston *Advertiser* remarks that we cannot fail to see, in every quarter where the hope of reunion appears, that the work to be done belongs to that large range of exertion, where the government has far less power than individuals have, or voluntary associations. When we begin to talk of tenderness, affection and sympathy, we are talking of sentiments which are much more suitably called forth in answer to spontaneous kindness, than when the relief afforded, or when the measure proposed is the formal work of the administration. Had the provisions sent by the Greyhound and the Daniel Webster to Savannah been merely so much "commissary stores,"—had they been served out under the ordinary routine of the government officers, as government rations to the starving,—they would have done very little toward recalling recollections of old and happy times, or toward an expression of gratitude on the part of the citizens of Savannah, from which now we begin to look forward to a renewal of our relations.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Kanawha Oil Regions.

CHARLESTON, KANAWHA CO., W. VA.,
January 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR—Although a close reader of your paper, I have read nothing relative to the oil producing lands of this county, which, at the present time, are objects of intense interest to the owners of farms bordering on the great Kanawha river and its tributaries. Permit me to give you a few items, not necessarily for publication, but for your own information. Petroleum has been known to exist abundantly in this locality since the salt wells were bored in the "Licks," near Malden, seven miles above Charleston, more than half a century ago, and in such quantities as to make the river, flowing past this city, to be locally known as the "Greasy Kanawha," in some places, where the oil, in boring for salt, was met with in larger quantities than usual, the owners of the property tried every means to hide the existence of such a "nuisance," as it materially lessened its value.

The process of boring a salt well was formerly a very tedious process. A site was generally selected on the bank of the river at low water mark, on account of the "gushers" of salt water having to go a shorter distance to the rock, and when the boring was fairly commenced the workmen were frequently interrupted by high water, making the operation a work of one or two years, as well as expense. Oil was usually reached at a depth ranging from 250 to 400 feet, and in some wells the flow of gas and oil was in such large quantities as to prove very "unpleasant" to the operators. On Field's creek, thirteen miles above, on some property now owned by Mr. John McCoulny, and on which he now resides, a well for salt water was in process of being bored in April of 1815, and when at a distance of 375 feet from the surface a vein of oil was struck, which flowed over the top of the "gum" as thick as a man's arm, and ran down the bank like a branch, spreading half way across the river in beautiful iridescent colors, whence it continued to flow until some time on the following day, when they succeeded in tubing it out. Mr. McCoulny, from whose lips I obtained the above, is a gentleman of unquestionable veracity and honor, and much respected by his neighbors, and the above description is as nearly as possible in his own words. He was assisting in boring at the time the oil vein was tapped, and he very humorously detailed the actions and expressions of the supposed "ruined" owner. After looking at the changeable colors of the oil spread out upon the water for a little over an hour, and having an eye to the useful as well as ornamental, he "tipped the wink" to another young workman when the latter left the well and went away to bed, leaving the "old man" disconsolate over his "bad luck."

Many other well borers have had a similar experience, which would occupy too much time to enumerate, but it would be safe to say, that not half of such oil flitz would be lost if they have been sunk in this region, two thirds of it been greatly "bothered" with oil. In many of the old salt wells of the present time, oil can be pumped in by the quantities of half a barrel and upwards, whenever the river is low. This is especially the case in an old well near Reynold's Furnace, owned by Mr. William Tompkins, of Malden. There is a well on the Hurt property, which was bored for its yield of oil; hundreds of barrels of oil was run into the river, and until it was tubed out it was impossible to use the salt well for salt. Oil is obtained from this well now by pushing down a sixth plug 350 feet, and withdrawing it occasionally. It will follow the plug to the amount of several gallons each time. The oil as taken out of the well is used by the miners in the neighborhood for lubricating their machinery. I have examined the oil out of several of the wells, and find it alike in color to the petroleum of Oil Creek, but with a much less pungent odor. In testing the gravity, I found it 47° Baume.

A humorous story is told of a citizen, well known for his pious assertions, bordering on profanity, who, on sinking a "gum," vowed he would either get salt water or bore to "Pandemonium." He had little knowledge of oil or gas, and when, after going down a certain depth, the drill was violently thrown in the air, and the "gum" which followed caught fire and exploded, making the man believe his rash vow was being fulfilled, and terrifying him nearly out of his wits, is a fact well authenticated.

Nearly all the eligible, and supposed to be, best oil lands, are being rapidly bought up, or leased, many of which, unfortunately for the quick development of the country, are in the hands of "speculators," who will merely be *bona fide* owners and lessees to develop, and then sell their own leases with a large margin. There are a few, however, where leases have been obtained in good faith, and operations have already been commenced with an encouraging prospect of success.

The mineral resources of this valley are very extensive, besides salt and oil. The veins of splint, bituminous and cannel coal abounding in them, hills are astonishing. There are as many as eighteen seams in a hill, varying in thickness from three to thirteen feet. These coal beds are easily worked by mining and running the coal into boats, and lying on the fine navigable waters of the Kanawha, Gauley and New rivers, which are filled with Pittsburgh coal, being 220 miles nearer the lower markets of Cincinnati and Louisville, and having advantage of cheap and excellent water for nine months of the year. Already several large companies have been organized, mostly by Eastern capitalists, who are proceeding with energy in opening the banks, grading railways, and building houses for laborers. The largest company now engaged in getting out coal is the "Kanawha and Ohio Coal Co.," in which men of prominent wealth and intelligence are associated, and whose gentlemanly President, W. H. Edwards, Esq., is well known and esteemed, both here and in New York, for its solubility and public enterprise. This Company are now shipping 5,000 bushels of coal a day, and keep constantly in use a fleet of twenty-five large barges, and the present low water in Kanawha, which piles between the mines at Cushing and Cincinnati. The "Winifrede Coal Company are also getting out large quantities of coal, and the "Raymond City Company, named after Mr. Raymond of the New York *Times*, and who is a large stockholder in it, is getting under way under the management of Gen. Averill, a son of the General of that name. I am informed that the Superintendent of the Cannel Coal Oil Works, at Cannelton, thirty miles above this town, that he manufactures daily sixty barrels of coal oil, of good quality, and

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

The Church Poor-Box.

I am a Poor-Box!—here I stick,
Nailed to a wall of whitewashed brick,
Teeming with "famines coming thick,"
That sometimes mingle
With solid peace from those who kneel;
While now and then, oh, joy! I feel
A sixpence tingle!

The robin on me oft doth hop;
I'm the wood-louse's working-shop;
And friendly spiders sometimes drop
A line to me:
While e'en the sun will often stop
To shine on me.

I am of sterling, close, hard grain
As any box on land or main;
But age, my friends, who can sustain,
In solitude?
Neglect might make a saint complain,
Whate'er his wood.

Heaven hath no doubt a large design;
Some hearts are harder grained than mine;
Some men too fat, and some too fine,
And some can't spare it;
I do not mean to weep and pine,
But humbly bear it.

This is a cold and draughty place,
And folks pass by with quickened pace,
Praying, perchance, a dinner-grace;
But even then
I feel the comfort of His face
Who pities men.

I saw last week, in portly style,
A usurer coming down the aisle;
His coin a screw, his nose a file,
With gimlet eye:
He turned his heel to cough and smile,
And sidled by.

I saw the same rich man this morn,
With sickly cheek and gait forlorn—
As feeble, almost, as when born;
He dropped some pelf:
Pity the poor—the weak and worn—
Meaning "himself."

I saw, last year, a courtly dame,
With sandal buskin, and jewels' flame,
And all the airs of feathered game—
A high-bred star-thing;
All saw the gold—but close she came,
And dropped—a farthing.

Two days ago, she passed this way,
Heart-broken—prematurely gray—
Her beauty, like its mother—clay;
She gave me gold,
"Oh, I am like thee," I heard her say,
"Hollow and cold."

The farmer gives when crops are good,
Because the markets warm his blood;
The traveler 'scaped from field and flood,
Endows the poor;
The dying miser sends his mud,
To make heaven sure.

A lover, with his hopes for bride
(Her parents being close beside),
Drew forth his purse, with sleek-faced pride,
Rattling my wood;
All day I felt a palm in the side,
He was "so good."

The captain, fresh from sacking towns,
My humble claim to pity owns;
The justice on his shilling frowns;
But, worst of all,
Arch-hypocrites display their crowns
Beside my wall!

There came a little child one day,
Just old enough to know its way,
And clambering up it seemed to say,
"Poor lonely box,
Give me a kiss"—and went away
With drooping locks.

I have to play a thankless part;
With all men's charities I smart
But those who give with a child's heart,
From pure fount spring:—
The rest I take as on the mart;
Wise heads—still tongue.
—*Household Words.*

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

Library Hall.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Is it not to be deprecated that the Library Hall scheme should include so much as it does, as appears from the appeal in Monday's COMMERCIAL? Further, if carried out in the manner set forth, will not some parts be sacrificed in proportions, in order to get the whole within moderate bounds? A reasonable scheme, with regard also to proper disposition of parts, would seem to have abundant scope in such an arrangement as the following. First, store rooms on the ground floor. These, with entrance halls, would, it may be assumed, occupy all the ground, if made properly spacious. Coming to the second floor, the Library itself should, of course, be first considered. How large it is proposed to construct this department is not stated, but if it is a received idea in the community that one public library is ever to reach respectable dimensions, some notion may be conceived as to how much of the second floor *ought* to be thus devoted. After providing in a sufficiently ample manner for the many thousand volumes (which, it is not to be doubted, will one day be collected by the institution), a few commodious news rooms, the offices, &c.—it is difficult to imagine what space will be left for the "grand music and lecture hall" set down in the programme. Are we of this city so ignorant of the requirements involved in a "grand music hall?" We are not blessed with one as yet, but some of us have *seen* such things elsewhere—in Cleveland, for instance, a city not quite the size of Pittsburgh, to say nothing of larger places, where Acoustics have met with appropriate consideration.

Unless, therefore, it is proposed to build a house of gigantic proportions, costing with its ground well on to a million of dollars, (a plan which would not be so desirable as several buildings of smaller dimensions), it may be concluded that there is no place here for a "grand music hall," after laying out our store-rooms, entrance ways and library rooms.

If a moderate sized lecture room be squeezed out of the second floor plan, suitable for annual meetings of the corporation, it is all that could be reasonably expected.

Now we come to the third (and we should hope, the last) floor. In this age, we do not prop so highly, places for assembling two or three thousand persons, nor could we get sufficient height of ceiling here, without encroaching on the lower stratum of clouds. This third floor would seem adapted, in some respects, for a gymnasium, but it might be that it would do to make it even lofty enough for these exercises. Certainly, it would never do for a grand musical display.

Then, we conclude that if in the course of human events a "Library Hall" should become a proposition near enough to be regarded as of probable realization, it is to be hoped that the corporators will be content with accomplishing what can *well* be grouped together in one plan—certainly enough in these times for the most-orate estimate of $200,000 assumed—and leave something to be done for the future welfare of this community by others, whose particular branch of energy may possibly develop itself in the shape of a "GRAND MUSIC HALL."

A THIEF IN LIMBO.—On Friday last, a man named Thomas Thomas, while in Johnstown, fell in company with a man giving the name of John Clelow. Thomas proposed that Clelow should accompany him to Pittsburgh and generously propose i to pay the fare, and the two left in the next train. Night coming on, Thomas fell into a sleep, and when he woke up found that his jolly companion had left his side. A further examination developed the fact that he had been robbed of his pocket book containing $150 in greenbacks and a $5 bill on one of the local banks. Information of the fact was made at the Mayor's office, and officer Bay yesterday arrested Clelow at a tavern in the Diamond. Only fifteen dollars of the money was recovered, the balance having been spent. He is said to be an accomplished rogue, and that his proper name is Yates. He will be held for trial.

MONONGAHELA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Arrangements for building the offices on the line of the Monongahela Telegraph are in progress at the present time. The work is being prosecuted with vigor, and in the hands of the skillful and experienced men in charge, will be pushed forward to an early completion. Offices will be erected at Monongahela City, Believernon, Lafayette City, California and Brownsville. The apparatus for the several offices will be shipped to-day, and the above named points will at once be put in telegraphic communication with the Eastern and Western cities. This will be a great convenience to the citizens of the Monongahela Valley, and prove of great value to coal and other interests of that region.

GREAT SUCCESS IN DUCKING.—The most successful ducking expedition known to the oldest inhabitant in the neighborhood of Peach Bottom, Lawrence county, was made last week by Mr. Thomas Arnold, of this city, Slater to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In two days he shot one hundred and eighty ducks, and caught thirty-two terrapins. Mr. Arnold is an old ducker and one of the best shots in the country, although he has only the partial use of one, having had it badly shot some years ago.

NED BUNTLIN.—E. Z. C. Judson, familiarly known as "Ned Buntlin," will lecture in this city in a few days, probably some evening at the end of the week. His subject will be "The Romance and Reality of War."

RUMORED RESIGNATION.—It is currently reported that Major General James S. Negley has resigned his commission in the army. The veterans who fought under him at Nashville, Stone River, &c., will be sorry to learn the fact.

COLD.—Another "cold snap" has reached us, which for the time put an end to "sugar making" in the rural districts.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger without the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe. If an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $16 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18mm

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily detected, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. T. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' AMERICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29 1y

NOTICE.—
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of

KLEE, KAUFMAN & CO.,

having been dissolved, JACOB KLEE and JOSEPH KLEE will commence business

THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY,
AT
NO. 96 WOOD STREET,

Up Stairs, in the building occupied by WILSON, CARR & CO., under the name and firm of

J. KLEE & BRO.,

with an entire new stock of

CLOTHING,

Where arrangements have been made to manufacture a large and extensive assortment of

WEARING APPAREL.

The patronage of our friends is respectfully solicited.

J. KLEE & BRO.

fe2 6t.

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
For sinking
OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS
furnished at
Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	AXES,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	SLANTERS,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND
Gum Belting, &c.,
All of which I have constantly in store. ja26-3m

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CLOTHING
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
47 Fifth street,
OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO CLOSE OUT
WINTER STOCK.

If you wish to purchase Fashionable Clothing, get up in good style—white and colored cotton or linen shirts; fancy and plain flannel or cassimere shirts; white or colored Undershirts and Drawers; Gloves of any description; white, mixed or fancy cotton or wool en half hose; silk panders. Ties, Scarfs; cotton, linen or silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; linen or paper Collars of all descriptions; cotton or Silk Umbrellas; black or light Hats, you will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by coming to this Store. Call and examine the largest and best assorted stock in the city, before purchasing elsewhere. If you cannot be suited, you will not be compelled to buy.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Bear in mind, that N. GROSSMAYER'S Store, No. 47 Fifth street, is the place, where the best bargains are always to be had. Therefore, be sure and don't fail to give him a call. ja31

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

BUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &C. ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
de18-1y

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and Manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe6

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut West side.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
de18-1

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Second night of the world renowned Tragedian and Comedian, McKEAN BUCHANAN and his beautiful and talented daughter, Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN, who will appear in the great Tragedy of

Virginius, the Roman Father.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, will be presented the great tragedy of

VIRGINIUS, THE ROMAN FATHER.

To conclude with the roaring farce, entitled

THE LOTTERY TICKET

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

Miss ADELAIDE NIXON,
JOHNNY HART,
FAYETTE WELCH,
JOHNNY REDDEN,
CAMPBELL, BERGER, FOSTER, COLLINS, DERIOUS, &c

Entirely original bill THIS EVENING, introducing
The Mammoth Stock Company and the Corps de Ballet,
In a brilliant and original programme.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Academy—Libertystreet.
MONDAY NIGHT.
First appearance in this city of
ELLA AND MARY WESNER.
And of the only feminine Clog Dancers in the world, the
PORTER SISTERS.
First appearance of the great
DAN MOLT.
First appearance of the charming
LOUISE ROULETTE.
New Farces, Ballets, Songs and Negro-ties to-night

GRAND EXHIBITION
of the
Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association,
at
LAFAYETTE HALL,
Thursday Evening, February 9th, 1865.
Admission.....50 cents.

Tickets can be had from the members, and principal Music and Drug Stores of the two cities. Also at the door. fe6-it

MONS. DE LONG'S
GRAND JUVENILE EXHIBITION,
Will take place THURSDAY EVENING, February 9th, at Masonic Hall. M. De Long would respectfully announce that he will give one grand exhibition of the pupils who will appear in a host of beautiful single and double dances. Also, two splendid Ballet Divertisements, &c. Tickets can be had at Messrs Kleber's, Bunne's and Meller's Music Stores and at the door, on evening of entertainment. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. fe4-3t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I have been in the city bill posting trade for years and have the exclusive use of the same ja28-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 28th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February inst., to Stockholders of record, at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Traders' Agents, Milk st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
ja16-1w Sec'y and Treas. National Min. Co.

HEADQUARTERS
Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, before Petersburg, Va., Dec. 30th, 1864.—Three hundred and fifty good, able-bodied men wanted, to fill the depleted ranks of the 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, one of the best and most efficient in the field, the officers being experienced and faithful to the interests of the men. A Veteran Volunteer Provost Marshal or any volunteer recruiting officer, and enlist in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, B Company, commanded by First Lieut-nant James H. Gret, and G Company, commanded by Captain Daniel C. Biggs.

JAMES DUNCAN,
ja9-1m Lieut. Col. Commanding Regiment.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS
The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with ROLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON SHOE. Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.
ja5-3m

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.
Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions
IRA B. McVAY,
ja20-1f Treasurer

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. m8-1

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

FOR SALE.
60 yards 3 inch. Rope.
112 yards 3 inch. Rope.
110 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Hand Truck.
1 pair Platform Scales, No. 7.
1 small Counter Scales.
2 Hand Hoisting Machines.
1 cast Iron Hand Pump.
25,700 feet Joist.
1 Wilson & Steam Lard Tank complete, 2,500 lbs.
1 Lard cooler, boiler iron, complete, 800 lbs.
1 Lined Lard Cooler, complete.
1 Crackiin Press, complete.
6 Lard Kettles, plates and furnace complete.
65 Empty Bbls. Casks.
29 Pickling Tanks, Iron hooped, suitable for Oil Tanks.
8 Cleavers.
1 Plow.
1 Cultivator. Enquire of
J. P. PORTER,
ja20-4f at Pork House, Woods Run.

1865. 1865.
DIARIES.
Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer.
nov15f Corner Wood and Third Streets.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at low est rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
J. McKEEN, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.
de26

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. fy18-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine,
Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 99 WOOD STREET,
se19 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

HUGUS & HACKE
Have Determined
Great Closing out Sale of Dry Goods,
Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1 75 for $1 25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2 50, for $1 75. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $3 00 for $2 00. SUPERFINE 5-4 WOOL DE LAINES worth $1 75, for $1 25. A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00. MERINO PLAIDS, sold at $2 00, for $1 50. POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1 75 and $2 50, for $1 25 and $1 75. BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $1 00 to $1 00. OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, COBURGS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION. BALMORAL SKIRTS, THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED, FROM $4 00 to $10 00. NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE SHAWLS, SOLD AT $16 00, REDUCED TO $10 00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED.

REAL WOOL AND SILK BROCHE SHAWLS, for $5, worth $10 00.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY ON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Cor. Market and Fifth.
ja17-1m

ATTORNEYS.

A. W. LOOMIS.....M. A. WOODWARD.
LOOMIS & WOODWARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, No. 124 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to our hands fe2-1f

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

MILITARY AGENCY.
McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS,
For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.
Office: 98 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY and similar claims attended to. Special attention given to claims for loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.
No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.
GILBERT E. McMASTER,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.
oct2-1y

R. C. MACKRELL.....A. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Call with Discharge and two witnesses. 11y26

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MOREland
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
au25 PITTSBURGH, PA

RESTAURANTS.

OPEN AGAIN.
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters first of the season. oct7-1y

THE LANAHAN
DINING SALOON,
Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn streets,
All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
no24-1y Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
Pittsburgh, Pa
oct7-1y

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BROWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy16-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

A. E. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. nov8

LITHOGRAPHY.
The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.
J. KREBS.
ja4 OTTO KREBS.

RAILROAD
Car Wheels and Axles.
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.
We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly,
Superior Rolled Axles.
JONES & LAUGHLINS.
no15-1y

EULER & SAUNTER,
NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES
AND
Spring Wagons.
All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.
☞REPAIRING done at short notice.
EULER & SAUNTER,
de16-1y No. 7 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

GRIST AND SAW MILL FOR SALE—Situated in Plum township, three miles from the Allegheny railroad. The mill is three stories, and furnished with the most improved machinery for turning off twenty-five barrels of flour per day. Good saw-mill in successful operation. A large dwelling, stable, orchard, with nine acres of rich garden and pasture land. The whole is offered at the low price of $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to
B. McLAIN & Co.
fe4

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—Cylinder 18 inches in diameter, 3½ feet stroke; flywheel 15 feet in diameter; 2 double-flued boilers 19 feet long, 40 inches in diameter; all in good order, the Engine having only run about eighteen months. The Engine will be sold without the boilers if desired. Inquire of or address
MOFFETT & McNARR,
fe3-5t Wheeling, West Va.

FOR SALE.—THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley, between second and third streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large FRAME COTTAGE BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with twelve Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely improved.
Also, a Brick Cottage with seven rooms and one acre of ground. Located at Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Possession immediately. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson, deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the river and the two cities.
Also, a two story brick Dwelling on Third street, in the city of Pittsburgh.
Also, a vacant lot in Allegheny City, fronting twenty feet on James street by one hundred feet deep to Mound Alley, being lot No. 2 in Darrah's Plan. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.
We are authorized to sell the lot, situated on the East side of Goodlet street, at its intersection with the Pennsylvania Canal, in the Fourth Ward Allegheny City, on which there are
FOUR BRICK HOUSES,
two of which are three-story, containing five rooms each, and two are two-story, containing four rooms each. Will be sold CHEAP, or
TRADED FOR GOOD OIL STOCKS.
STEEL & BAILEY,
fe2 Wilkins Hall.

A NEAT COUNTRY HOME,
Nearly two and a half acres of ground, with a modern and tasty two-story Dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, abundance of good water for domestic use, choice varieties of large and small Fruits, situated just beyond East Liberty is offered
FOR SALE ON FAIR TERMS.
The place is only of access by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street,
fe1 (Burke's Building.)

PUBLIC SALE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on Saturday, February 25, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, all that certain lot or piece of ground adjoining the Borough of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, being lot No. 54, in the Division of lots and outlots by Jr. Rev. Michael O'Connor, near the Borough aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the Coal road adjoining property of J. Duncan; thence running along said coal road to lot No. 53 in the plan aforesaid; thence along said lot 60 feet to Grant street; with said coal road; thence along said street to property of said Duncan; thence along said property to the place of beginning—being the same lot or piece of ground which August Remonli, Administrator of Adam Remonli, bought by his deed dated April 1st, 1853, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Deed Book vol. 136, page 224, granted and conveyed unto the said Adam Remonli.
Terms made known the day of sale.
MOLLY AMMON,
Administrator of Henry Schweitzer, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORELAND, Attorneys for admr's.
ja3-10t

FOR SALE.
Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, wit in one square of the Court House; each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Enquire of
D. C. KING,
ja4-1f No. 70 Second street.

FOR SALE—
The House and Lot now occupied by the undersigned, finely situated on the Butler Plankroad near the Allegheny city line, size of lot 50 by 178 feet. The house is substantially built, with two story double Brick House, containing seven rooms, hall and finished cellar, with finished attic. Also, frame stable, coal room, gas, hot and cold water, &c., all in the best order. Possession can be given immediately. For further particulars inquire of
C. GROETZINGER, Sr.,
ja27-2w at the Tannery of C. Groetzinger & Sons, Duquesne Borough.

FOR SALE—
THE TWO BRICK DWELLINGS,
situated on the north side of the Diamond, Allegheny, adjoining the Allegheny Trust Co.'s office, three stories high, with finished attic. Also, the residence on Cedar alley, with finished attic. First-story basement. For price and terms inquire of
R. S. SMITH,
ja26-1f at the office of the Union Banking Co.

$5000
Flushing Valley Steam Flouring and Saw Mill for sale.
This well known business stand, situate in Flushing Valley, Belmont county, 3 miles West of St. Clairsville, and 20 from Wheeling, is now offered for sale. There are three run of stone, with the necessary machinery, three dwelling houses, stable, 11 acres of land, with 4 acres of out fruits, &c., all in good order. For terms, &c. apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
G. S. BATES,
ja26 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—
A spacious house and grounds in Allegheny city, (second bank). Also, a Country Seat, with ten acres or more, a short distance from the city—highly improved grounds, new and commodious buildings and furnished if desirable. Inquire of
W. S. B SSELL,
ja26 2w cor. Hand and Liberty sts., 2d floor.

PUBLIC SALE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 21st day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, in Elizabeth township, all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Elizabeth township, county of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak, and running with lands of Ezekiel Holland, W. Wilson's sampson, south 83½°, east 38 perches, to a oak; thence by the lands of the heirs of Jacob Meyers, south 6½° west 39 perches, to a mulberry; thence north 75½°, west 84 perches, to a white oak; thence south 7½°, west 27½ perches, to a post; thence south 15½° east 45 perches to the white oak at the place of beginning, containing sixteen acres and three perches, strict measure, being the same tract of ground which John Gamblehouse, sen., his wife, granted and conveyed unto Elijah Long.
Terms to be made known the day of the sale.
JESSE WERRELL, and
SILAS LONG,
Administrators of Elijah Long, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
ja26 3w Att'ys for Administrators.

FOR SALE—
On account of ill health, the
Good Will, Lease, Fixtures and Stock
of the
DRUG STORE,
Corner Fourth and Market streets.
The location is good, the Store neatly fitted up, and the trade well established. The retail sales of last year exceeded $6,000. To a party with $10,000 capital, no better investment can be offered.
Enquire on the premises.
JAMES McGARR.
jn10-1f

FOR SALE—
AN OIL LOT,
In the town of Glenwillard, Moon township, Beaver, 8 by about 15 feet. Three comfortable dwellings, and an unfinished oil well, upwards of five hundred feet deep, with boring tools, and steam &c. Price very low.
Inquire of
N. NELSON, Esq.,
ja23 Fifth street, near Grant.

FOR SALE—
A two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, with house and stable, situated on Smith avenue, Fifth Ward, Allegheny City. Lot 21 feet front by 160 feet deep, with a fine assortment of shrubbery and nice trees; Gas and water through the house. For further information, as to terms, &c., enquire on the premises.
R. M. BOLES.
ja24-1f

TO LET—
A comfortable two story BRICK DWELLING, situated on Ohio street, containing 5 rooms with finished garret. Enquire of
R. H. KING,
ja24 No. 211 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—
Six five-acre Lots and one eighteen-acre Lot, with a good apple orchard of about fifty good bearing trees on land beyond Wilkinsburg. These lots all front on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there is to be a station on the eighteen-acre lot, which will make the above lots very desirable for country residences. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, 119 Water and 156 First street, Pittsburgh. Ja 3-1m

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about 8½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESSERMAN & CO.,
se15-1f Sharon, Mercer county Pa

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au24-1f No. 132 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 30 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of coal, for building all k

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell [illegible] at rates—

U. S. 5 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. sale

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

C. A. ENDLEY, Pres. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 6, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 5-20s	108 75	1 09
U. S. Certificates	97 00	.....
Gold	207 50	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	.....	10 00
Citizens Bank	85 50	80 00
Merchants & Manufacturers'	117 00	.....
Third National	.....	50 00
Manchester Savings	.....	8 87½
Dalzell	.....	82 00
Columbia	.....	4 50
Phillips	.....	.....
Oil Basin	7 00	.....
Germania	.....	5 10
Eldorado	.....	2 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 00	.....
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	1 02
Cherry Run Central	2 00	2 50
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 07	1 10
Merchants'	.....	60
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 50	.....
Paxton	.....	4 50
Ross	.....	1 75
Mingo Coal	.....	15 00
Stella	.....	80
Tack Petroleum	4 00	.....

SALES AT BOARD.

$2000 5-20's 109 00

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

A better feeling is manifest to day in oil stocks. Buyers are making their appearance again in the market. Curtin, 13 bid; Caldwell, 6¾; Eldorado, 1¾@1¾; Hibbard, 1¾@2; Maple Shade, 25@25½; St. Nicholas, 4; Dalzell, 8¾@8¾; Densmore, 4¾@5. Gold, 214.

MONDAY, February 6—P. M.

Transactions in oil stocks continue to be heavy, but many of them are speculative. The demand for investment is good, but confined to a few of the well managed and favorably located companies. Many persons are withdrawing their means from bank to invest in stocks in order to obtain better interest in oil stocks: in fact, it is a matter of necessity with many to endeavor to increase their income to meet the present expenses of living.

Very few of what are known as the solid securities yield over six per cent., and not even that at the present market prices. The Monongahela Navigation stock is about the only solid security which pays over six per cent. on its selling price—it will yield about 8 per cent., so long as they continue to make their present dividends.

—The week opens on a brisk market for oil stocks. The People's Exchange, this evening, was greeted by a big crowd of anxious buyers, who picked up the shares at a lively rate. Some of the stocks advanced very materially above the previous sales, and from the feeling manifested to-night we may look for a further rise in good stocks. There were about seven thousand shares sold this evening. Oil Creek and Cherry Run sold largely at $1 50, but most holders asked $5. Pit Hole advanced to $1, and there was a rise in Tarr, Story and Cherry Run, with a good many transactions. We note the sales of the different stocks to-night, as follows:

250	shares	Cherry Run Central	$1 20
50	do	do	1 20
250	do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	1 10
250	do	do	1 09
200	do	do	1 09
50	do	do	1 09
50	do	do	1 09
100	do	do	1 09
500	do	do	1 09
500	do	do	1 09
100	do	Federal	1 07
50	do	Horseneck	85
100	do	do	86
500	do	McAboy Cherry Run	1 00
100	do	do	1 00
50	do	do	1 00
100	do	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 45
100	do	do	4 50
100	do	do	4 50
100	do	do	4 45
200	do	do	4 50
100	do	do	4 50
200	do	do	4 50
100	do	Ritchie	68
200	do	do	68
1000	do	do	1 07
100	do	Ross	1 65
200	do	Stella	85
100	do	Tack Petroleum	4 25
100	do	do	4 25
100	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 10
500	do	do	1 10
200	do	do	1 10
500	do	do	1 10
200	do	do	1 10
200	do	do	1 10
500	do	do	1 10
200	do	do	1 10
70	do	do	1 10
600	do	do	1 09
1500	do	Pit Hole	1 00

The closing quotations of oil stocks at the Evening Board are as follows:

Allegheny & Pittsburgh	9 50
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	2 00
Banner	1 00
Caldwell, of Philadelphia	6 87½
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 02
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 60
Dalzell	8 87½
Deer Creek	25 00
Eldorado	1 60
Fleming and Blood Farm	3 00
Iron City	1 00
Meadow	1 00
Merchants'	47
National	1 10
National Refining and Storing	10 10
Ohio Valley	1 45
Paxton	2 10
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 80
Revenue	1 25
Shirk Farm	70
Steel Well	70 00
Union Lubric	90
Western Pennsylvania	80
Fuller Reserve	80

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

There was a good seasonable demand for boots and shoes early in the week; with the slight upward turn in gold. Western buyers, who were on the anxious seats ready to operate at a moment's warning, took hold quite sharply, and holders, seeing their stocks fast disappearing at not very remunerative rates, made quite a formidable demonstration in the way of putting up prices. The effort, however, was nipped in the bud by the new peace mission and subsequent drop in gold,—though it strikes us that peace proposals, promising an extended market for this branch of manufacture, ought not to depress prices. Manufacturers are rather discouraged by these trade disturbances, and are selling but very little stock except to order.

The leather market is very dull, with a tendency to accumulation of stocks, and prices of most descriptions are a shade off. Both hemlock sole and rough upper are a cent lower. Oak is quiet and steady. Curried leather, including both wax and split, is in very limited demand. Calfskins are unsettled and nominal.

Hemlock sole is selling at a range of 37@41c, the outside figure for over weights; Oak sole at 52@56c for ordinary sides, and 57@60c for crop; Calcutta Buffalo is quiet at 38@39c; Rough Upper selling at 36@40c, for Hemlock, and 48@51c for Oak. Rough Calf-skins are in moderate demand at $1@1 20, for light and heavy; curried do, $1 45@1 55.—*Bulletin.*

New York Wool Market.

The operations in domestic wool have been very heavy, reaching nearly one million of pounds, and there has been, to use a sickly expression, quite a "fluttering time" among the trade, in consequence of a general disposition to realize. Some, however, are not disposed to rush their property to sale at such an unpropitious moment, and are yet sanguine of obtaining pretty high figures ere the close of the season. The woolen goods market has been very quiet this week, yet mill owners have purchased the raw material with much alacrity, at prices ranging from 85c to $1 05 for native fleeces, but chiefly within the range of 85@90c.

The sales for the week are large, and foot up 900,000 lbs Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio Fleece at 85c@$1 05, including 350,000 lbs State on private terms, but within the range, including some 2,000 lbs Long Island Fleece at 90c, and 20,000 lbs West Virginia Pick-locks at $1 10; 50,000 lbs Pulled at 87c@93c; 200,000 lbs California at 56@65c for Spring Clip, free of burrs; 70,000 lbs Secured California on private terms.—*Economist.*

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market has been dull and weak at a decline of some 5@8c per lb, upon the different grades of domestic fleece and pulled; though at this reduction all holders are by no means free sellers. Some of them, especially outside parties, are disposed to meet the views of purchasers quite readily. But in view of the very small stocks available, especially of choice Pennsylvania and Ohio wools, the regular trade are rather backward in conforming to the reduced basis, and prefer selling small rather than large lots.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 900,000 lbs, at a range of 85c@$1 05 for fleece and 95c@$1 05 for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of heavy Illinois and Wisconsin fleece at 85c, New York at 90c, Michigan at 95c@$1, $2,000 lbs mixed Michigan and Wisconsin at 97½c, and small parcels of fine Ohio at $1 03@1 05. In Canada, sales 5 000 lbs mixed at $1 10, and 5,000 do combing at $1 30. In foreign, there have been considerable sales of Mediterranean at slightly reduced rates, and small lots of Cape, here and in New York, at 25@35c in gold.—*Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, February 6, 1865.

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM, FROM PITTSBURGH, BY THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. FOR 1864.

The following are the monthly exports of Petroleum, from Pittsburgh, by the Pennsylvania Railroad for 1864:

January	bbls	45,181
February	"	40,370
March	"	27,541
April	"	62,911
May	"	94,789
June	"	58,720
July	"	41,526
August	"	20,076
September	"	28,672
October	"	45,122
November	"	42,500
December	"	38,967

Total number of bbls during year..545,781

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to note in regard to trade, and a general inactivity has been the ruling feature of the market for some time past, the continual cold weather having sealed the Allegheny river for a long period. All the crude oil has either been refined or forwarded to other markets, hence the gates of Oil City or Pittsburgh, for the first time since the discovery of oil, is entirely bare of the raw article, and will remain so until boats can reach Oil City by the river. Had we a railroad to the Oil Territory, things would be different, trade would be regular and prices uniform. We hope some enterprising individuals will take the matter in hand before it is too late. Our latest from "Oildom" was that the tanks remained firm with a steady demand, and a large amount of oil on hand waiting shipment.

CRUDE—The market was inactive on account of the limited stock on hand. Outside of that held by refiners, we could not point out a single lot. A sale of 1,500 bbls were made from tank, by a refiner, at 40½c, packages included. The lots goes East to fill an order. A few sales like the one noted would leave the market entirely bare. This would reduce the rate of crude to 35c, packages returned.

REFINED—The market remains quiet, with a limited demand, and prices have been irregular. We note small lots of bonded changing hands at 56@56½c, free at 55@56. The stock in the market has been reduced to a few hundred barrels.

TAR—The market was steady but not very active. We quote nominally at $7 75@8 8 bbl.

Dry Goods Imports.

The subjoined tables, in which the foreign values of goods, at their gold value, is given, exclusive of duties and freights, show the comparative amount of imports during the past month, and for the corresponding month of the three days. The first table is a comparison of the months of January for sixteen years past:

Year.	Value.
1849	$7,209,942
1850	9,972,561
1851	7,927,576
1852	8,161,148
1853	10,252,270
1854	5,630,263
1855	10 686,771
1856	10,326,479
1857	3,839,141
1858	10,576,607
1859	11,170,869
1860	10,566,369
1861	2,995,555
1862	5,469,181
1863	8,184,504
1864	2,259,655

The amount for the month just closed was less than in any year since 1850, being $600,000 less than in 1862, but little more than one-half that of 1863, and less than one-third that of 1861. The same decline appears in the summary for the past seven months, the amount entered for consumption having fallen from $6,419,127 in 1863 to $1,320,689 in 1864; the amount entered for warehousing from $1,765,187 to $1,029,966; the amount withdrawn from warehouse from $1,851,122 to $1,393,531; the total thrown upon the market, showing the great decline of from $8,270,449 in 1863 to $2,714,305 in 1864. Dry goods being the classes from which the revenue is mainly derived, these comparisons amply bear out and enforce what we have hitherto said upon the subject of Customs duties, both as a source of revenue and as a guarantee of gold to meet the obligations accruing upon the gold-bearing bonds.—*N. Y. Economist.*

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—Now that the statement of the season's packing at this point is before the trade, it may be a matter of interest to show what the export and import tables show of the movement of the hog product since the opening of the packing season—November 1—as compared with last season:

IMPORTS OF HOG PRODUCT.

		Nov. 1, '64, to Jan. 28, '65.	Nov. 1, '63. to Jan. 28, '64.
Pork and bacon	hhds	607	561
do	tcs	2,702	2,031
do	bbls	13,252	8,320
do	bxs	563	44
Lard	bbls	1,150	96,198
Lard	tcs	16,622	14,482
do	kegs	1,381	1,208

EXPORTS.

Pork and Bacon	hhds	6,394	8,883
do	tcs	5,388	1,941
do	bbls	23,322	19,153
do	bxs	5,779	12,207
do	lbs	155,994	598,417
Lard	tcs	17,974	7,149
do	kegs	6,003	2,755

These figures show a heavier outward movement, relatively, we think, than most persons have calculated on.

Providence Printing Cloth Market

There was a moderate demand, for the week ending February 2, for cloths early in the week, and 40,000 pieces were sold at 23c, for 61x64. The turn in cotton has checked transactions, and prices are weaker.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal*, of Monday, says: Goods very dull. The following are the sales: 2,000 pieces, 56x60, 17c; 5,000 do., 60x60, private terms; 7,000 do, 60x61, 22c, heavy weight. Total, 14,000 pieces.

FLAX AND TOW—Remain the same as last week, with no change in the prices.

New York Tin Market.

Pig remain very quiet, the business being confined to small lots Straits at 59@59½ cents; and English, 59½ gold. For Plates the demand is also very limited, and we have only to notice 300@400 boxes, at $8 75, gold, for I. C. Charcoal, Import, from Jan. 1st to Jan. 31st—

	1865.	1864.
Pigs, &c	No. 3,725	7,358
Plates	bxs 25,226	25,889

—*Shipping List.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The result of the Peace Conference has afforded the bulls a chance of running up prices. The railway list is better throughout. There was more disposition to buy, and a fair business done. Government securities are all higher. There is a good demand for gold. State bonds quiet and steady. Coal and miscellaneous shares strong and better. The bull combination in the gold market carried the price up of the supply on shorts, and there was considerable animation and activity. The general disposition to believe there is to be no peace at present, which assists the upward turn. The Petroleum Stock Market is steady. The only excitement is in Tuck, of which there were large sales. Tack sold at 5 to 5 50. Heydrick 11 75, Excelsior 12, Germania 95, Knickerbocker 65, Buchanan farm 158, Manhattan 72, Rynd farm 49, U. S. 28, Confederate 3, Cherry Run 105 Petroleum market inactive and prices higher; 69@59 for Crude, and 66@68 for refined in bond, and 86@88 for free.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The Gold market was buoyant, though without any great speculative activity. The peace excitement is spent and the tendency is for the price to return to the figure at which it stood before the negotiations. The price ranged from 212@213¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, February 6.

Petroleum quiet; 48@49 for crude; 68 for refined in bond; 87@88 do free.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 6.

Money quiet and easy, with a good supply at 6@7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109½@109¾ for Gold. Government Stocks are steady with a moderate business doing. Gold firmer with, however, only a moderate business; opening at 212, and closing at 213¾. The weekly bank statement loans decrease, $477,085; specie increase, $755,328; circulation decrease, $39,243; deposits increase, $3 455,825. Stocks firmer. United States Sixes, 1881, Coupons, 110; Five-twenty Coupons, 108½; Ten-forty Coupons, 103¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 27; Cumberland, 65¾; Pacific Mail, 280; New York Central, 119; Erie, 74¾; Erie preferred, 91; Hudson, 105; Reading, 105½; Michigan Central, 110¾; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 83¾; Northwestern, 33¾; Northwestern preferred, 68¾; Rock Island, 93¾; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago and Alton preferred, 93¾.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange Gold sold at 213¾; New York Central, 119; Erie, 73¾; Hudson, 105¾; Reading, 106¾; Michigan Southern, 71; Illinois Central, 120; Pittsburgh, 81; Toledo, 114½; Rock Island, 95¾; Northwestern, 35; do, preferred, 68¾; Fort Wayne, 93; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 27¾; Cumberland, 66; Quicksilver, 86¾; Mariposa, 11¾. Stock and Gold market very strong. Gold, after call, 215.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Cotton firmer but not very active; sales at 80c for middlings. Flour—State and Western 5c better, with a moderate business at $9 35@9 65 for superfine; $9 70@10 for extra; $10@10 50 for round hoop Ohio, and $10 60@11 60 for trade brands; the market closing quiet. Whisky dull at $2 @2 30; for free. Wheat 2@3c better—No. 2 Milwaukee club $2 to; Rye quiet at $1 60. Barley steady. Corn better and more active; sales 100,000 bushels; quiet; $1 09 being offered, $1 09½ asked, for Western. Pork opened unsettled and closed decidedly firmer; closing at $31 75@32 for mess, closing at $33 25@34 for 63 and '64, 6 an and regular way, closing at $34; cash; $29 50@30 for Prime, and $34 50@35 for Prime mess; also 2,500 bbls new mess for February and March, buyers option, part reported, at $34, the remainder on private terms. Beef quiet at previous prices. Beef hams dull at $25@$26. Bacon in good demand and held above buyers views. Cumberland cut 20½@20¾, Dressed hogs firmer and in demand at 12½@13 for Western. Cut meats quiet and firmer at 12½@13¾ for shoulders, and 18@22 for hams. Lard firmer at 23¾ for very choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.

Flour is in rather better demand, but prices remain unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls at $9 25@9 40 for Trade and Fancy brands, $9 50@10. Wheat firmer; Red $1 92@1 95. Corn dull and 2c lower; 87@88 bbls. Oats unchanged. Rye $1 35@1 37. Whisky dull at $2 20; Sales small. Hardly anything done in provisions, but the feeling is more firm; Bulk Sides sold at 15c, Shoulders 12½c, and Hams 18c; Lard, Patterson 23½ bbl, though it is not offered so freely. Seed unchanged and quiet. Groceries firm and unchanged. Gold 213. Money market close.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

Cotton dull and unsettled. Petroleum nominal; crude neglected, in bond, 70@71c; do, free, 87@88c. Flour very dull and quotations merely sustained; superfine $8@8 75; extra, at $10@10 50. Wheat dull and prices unaltered. Corn very dull and nominal.

Scotch Pig Iron Market—Annual Statement.

GLASGOW, December 29, 1864.

Annexed is the annual statement of the Scotch Pig Iron Trade for the past year, which, being carefully compiled by Mr. Mushet, appointed by the Trade, from official returns granted by makers, consumers, &c., will undoubtedly prove more than usually reliable and interesting.

The high prices current at the close of last year, consequent upon the extensive speculative operations in the South were shortly after the largest holders throwing their stocks on the market, brought down the price by the end of January to 62s. 6d. per ton, and prices so to the end of September prices remained exceedingly steady, averaging 58s. 6d. The last quarter of the year, however, has been a time of actual depression, from the continued extortionate rates of discount and accompanying commercial disasters, which, by curtailing the application of heavy parcels, caused prices to fall rapidly to about 50s, from which there has been no recovery. The make for the year reaches 1,160,000 tons, produced by an average of 134 furnaces. Miners have not wrought very steadily, their average time for the year being 5 to 6 days; last year, shipments and railway deliveries again show a gratifying increase, exceeding last year's by 61,000 tons, the increase being distributed—

To Coastwise	357,000	tons, against 322,000 in 1863
and	512,000	in 1862, and there have been shipped foreign 760,000 tons, against 296,000 in 1863, and 530,000 in 1862. The following is the distribution—
Northwestern ports	75,500	tons, against 64,000 in 1863, and 77,000 in 1862;
Germany and Holland	140,000	tons, against 110,000 in 1863, and 200,000 in 1862;
Russia and Sweden	15,000	tons, against 17,000 in 1863, and 20,000 in 1862;
United States	66,000	tons, against 4,000 in 1863, and 20,000 in 1862;
British America	25,000	tons, against 21,000 in 1863, and 30,000 in 1862;
British India, China and Australia	5,000	tons. Furnaces have been worked—
Constantly	100	furnaces, producing 1,160,000 tons of pig iron.
Occasionally	34	furnaces, producing 165,500 tons of finished iron.

In addition to the foregoing, upwards of 40,000 tons of pig iron have been made and exported by water and rail. Ship building, as will be seen from the undernoted figures, has been making rapid strides, and compares favorably with last year. There were built in 1864 222 Iron vessels of 163,300 tons, against 170 of 120,700 tons in 1863, and 128 of 72,600 tons in 1862; and there are now building 162 Iron vessels of 117,000 tons, against 139 of 100,000 tons in 1863, and 86 of 57,000 tons in 1862. The extraordinary demand for Plate and Angle Iron which existed so long has considerably abated, and prices have given way materially. Many of our ship builders, who were recently all orders full, are now open for fresh contracts. It is gratifying to notice that the stock, which has been steadily accumulating since 1857, has at length been reversed, and by the consumption and shipments, and now amounts as at this time last year, to 769,000 tons. In looking forward to the trade prospects for the coming year, although not so encouraging as at the close of last, we are not without hopes that the low price which iron has reached, combined with the healthy state of our general trade, will ere long lead to a more prosperous state of things. Total works—in blast 154, out of blast 54, and built 168.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS AND VALUE OF PIG IRON IN 1863 AND 1864.

	1863.	1864.
January	tons 75,858	35,882
February	51,931	47,993
March	61,809	61,608
April	57,305	59,456
May	57,753	59,911
June	61,945	55,019
July	51,187	50,481
August	45,883	54,758
September	60,824	45,966
October	58,755	50,060
November	42,575	69,062
December	41,424	37,519
Total	tons 667,591	645,996
Range of prices	from 67s. to 49s.	

STOCK, SHIPMENTS, &C., OF PIG IRON.

Stock on hand January, 1864	tons 76,000
Production in 1864	1,160,000
	1,823,092
Shipments, Foreign	328,449
" Coastwise	318,617
Forwarded to England, per rail	210,000
Consumed in Scotland—	
Foundries	270,000
Malleable Iron Works	210,000
Stock in Scotland 1st January, 1865—	
Connal's Stores	342,100
Forth and Clyde Canal Co's Store	30,200
Ardrossan Store	26,500
Makers' Yards and other Stores	68,000
Cairon Stock (estimated)	100,000
	1,923,092

JAMES WATSON & CO.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 4.

Flour—Dull. Sales of 500 bbls good Spring Extra, at $7.

Grain—Wheat advanced 1c; sales on 'Change of 25,000 bush at $1 46@1 46¾—market this evening quiet at $1 46½, and not much disposition to operate. Corn—Sales of 800 bush new shelled at 83c on track.

Provisions—Dull. Sales of 50 boxes dry salted shoulders, packed, at 16c.

Philadelphia Iron Market

Iron—In Pig Metal there is very little doing. Small sales of No. 1 Anthracite at $51@56 ₩ ton, and hard at $45, cash.

Scotch Pig continues dull and prices remain without essential change.

Blooms—Nothing doing.

Manufactured Iron in sels a moderate inquiry and prices are nominally unchanged.

Nails—The inactivity noted for some time past still continues.—*Phila. Shipping List.*

Grain in Store in Milwaukee.

The amount of Flour and Grain in store, as reported by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is as follows: Wheat, 486,890 bushels; oats, 110,640 bushels; corn, 12,421 bushels; barley, 24,106 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels.

Boston Iron Market.

The market is very dull both for foreign and domestic pig, and in order to effect sales holders have submitted to a further reduction. We quote small sales of No. 1, Garisherrie and other brands, at $62@63, and American No. 1 at $60@62 ₩ ton, cash. English bar iron is dull, with no invoice sales, and only small lots from store for immediate use are called for. Sales of common at $170@180; refined at $185@199 per ton. English sheet is selling in lots from store at 9½@11c, and Russia do at 28@30c per ₩, cash. Nails in moderate demand at 9½@10c per ₩, cash, for assorted sizes.

In railroad iron there is very little doing at this season. English rails are nearly out of the market and nominal at $54, gold price. American do are quiet and held at $120 per ton, currency.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia Wool Market.

February 6.

There has been very little activity to record in the market since our last notice, and prices, particularly for fine wools, which are exceedingly dull, inclined in favor of buyers. A cargo of 407 bales Donskie, to arrive, was disposed of on terms not made public. Among the sales of domestic we note:

25,000 lbs mixed fleece at	98c
40,000 lbs medium	$1 02@1 07
25,000 lbs common and 1-4 blood	1 00@1 05
30,000 lbs fine	95c@1 05
43,000 lbs pulled	92c@95c
5,000 lbs tub	$1 12@1 20

[*Philadelphia Shipping List.*]

Boston Fish Market.

The market for Codfish is steady and firm, with a good demand for export, and stocks reduced, and are now light. Sales of Grand Bank at $8 50@9, and Bay Fundy at $8@9 per ₩. Large, small $7@8 ₩ qtl. Hake are scarce and selling at $5 for loose, and $6 50 packed. Pollock $4 87@5 25 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are unchanged, with a moderate demand. Sales of No. 1 Bay at $16@16 50, and Shore $22; No. 2 Bay, $13@13 50, and Shore, $16; No. 3 Bay, $11@11 50, and medium $12@12 50 ₩ bbl. Alewives are scarce at $6@8 50 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring are selling at $7@11 ₩ bbl, the outside figure for Labrador, in Salmon small sales at $20 ₩ tierce.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Copper Market.

All manufactured qualities of this metal are dull, but nominally unchanged, and Ingot continues to shade off with gold. Small sales of Sheathing Copper at 65c, and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 50c; Braziers' Copper at 60c, and Braziers' Copper are selling at 65c, and Yellow Metal Bolts at 50c, 6 mos. Ingot Copper is held at 47c ₩ ₩, with considerable sales in New York at 45@46c. Old Copper is selling at 42@43c, cash.

New York Tallow Market.

The Tallow market, generally, is dull, and a decline of ¼c ₩ ₩ was accepted, but on yesterday, with the rise in gold, there was more disposition to purchase, and the tendency of the close was in favor of sellers. There were 375,000 lbs Western and city at 15¾@16¼c for inferior to good, and 16¾@16¾c for prime. A sale of yellow grease sold at 13c.—*N. Y. Shipping List.*

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER MINNEOLA—J. F. Hanna & Co, 50 hhds bacon; owner, 4 pkgs; Wm. Sumner & Co, 33 sewing machines; W. R. Boggs, 4 bbls gun; G. M. Howard, 200 sks wheat; Brewer, Burke & Co, 14 bbls bungs; M. Heyl, 1 bnd tobacco; S. Ewart & Co, 10 bbls do; Wolff, Jr., 1 bbl do; A. H. Ware, J. D. Dravo, 50 bxs starch; M. Donald & Arbuckle, 25 boxes starch; M'Cullough & Smith, 20 do do; Jacobs & Co, 5 do do; Wm. Bell & Co, 10 bnd hoop Ohio, and 100 do do; E. H. Meyers & Co, 50 do do; W. M. Gormley, 25 do do; W. P. Beck, 40 sks rags; H. do wool; Ed. Bailey & Co, 3 bnds do; 200 hhds tobacco, 240 hhds bacon, 200 bbls pork, 26 bales cordage, 278 sks wheat; B. L. Falkenstbeck & Co, 5 bbls lard oil; J. Lockard, 10 bxs soap; Shinn & Lockard, 5 do do; Wm. Bell & Co, 50 bxs starch; R. Kennedy & Bro, 30 sks wheat; Graff & Reiter, 177 sks seed, 18 bbls do; R. C. Loomis, 75 tons pig iron.

Imports by Railroad.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—McElroy & Ii, 2 cases dry goods; H. Haegman, 3 bbls tobacco; Lippincott & Co, 2 pkgs; C. G. Hussey & Co, 1 pkg; C. Smith 3 do; Marshal, Earl & Co, 1 do; Wm. Bell & Co, 1 do; Reynolds & Bro, 5 cars wheat; Pennock, Ball & Co, 55 bbls oil; Miss D. McK. Martin, 1 pkgs merchandise; Graff & Reiter, 1 car wheat; Wm. Bell & M, 100 sks barley; G. W. Hubley, 10 clothes horses; Simpson & K, 318 sks corn and wheat.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—Wm. Bell & Co, 157 bags wheat; Patterson & Schoonhay; J. Ludwig 1 car barley, 240 bgs do; J. S. Liggett, 10 bgs wheat; A. B. Leech, 100 bbls flour; 70 bbls hominy; F. R. Myers, 1 check box; E. Henderson, 10 bgs do; Jas. Means, 1 do; Hays & S, 100 green hides; Knox & Parker, 51 bbls lard oil.

River Matters.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about eight feet water, and rising slowly. On the wharf we noted an unusual number of arrivals, the boats receiving were the Kenton, Yorktown, Olive, Columbia, Pilgrim and Argonaut No. 2.

THE fat-famed passenger steamer Kenton, Captain J. H. Dunlap, is announced for this morning, and from the number of trunks already the principal portion of her cargo on board. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat, and the Trip Kite has done her credit roughly repaired and refitted. As an officer and gentleman, Captain Dunlap stands at the head of his profession. We take pleasure in recommending the Kenton and her officers.

ARRIVED.—Since our last issue the steamers Pine Grove, Capt. Bryson, and Minneola, Capt. Dickenson, have arrived with fine cargoes. The shooting of navigation was not much assumed. The manifest of the Pine Grove we published some days since. The Minneola's will be found under the proper head.

THE new and splendid side-wheel packet W. H. Osborn, captain Thos. Rogers (announced for Cairo and St. Louis on the 11th inst.), this boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and was built expressly for a St. Louis and New Orleans packet. Captain Osborn, in this new craft, has evinced great tact in producing so complete a craft.

THE packet Argonaut No. 2, Capt. Reed, will be the first boat for Cincinnati. Passengers and shippers will find Capt. Reed a kind and friendly Capt. Neild will be found in the office.

THE fine packet Olive, Capt. Andrews, has her cabin newly fitted. She will depart just as soon as the ice will permit.

Cairo, February 3.—The river rose two feet; weather warm and clear. The gorge at Dogtooth moved down a quarter of a mile yesterday, and the steamers Northwester and David Watts. Seventy feet of the side of the latter boat was crushed inwards. No other boat serious damage reported. Steamboatmen think the gorge cannot remain longer than to-morrow, but as the Ohio is rising rapidly, overcoming the current of the Mississippi, the ice may remain in several days. It is rained a flood away, and is too thick to melt in less than a week.

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* of Saturday says: The fine weather continues. It is very mild, and the clouds have all disappeared, leaving the sun to shine down warmly.

The river has risen, and is now four feet above low water mark. The gorge at Dogtooth, eleven inches, and it continued to swell at dusk at a comparatively rapid rate. The Missouri is also rising. A dispatch dated yesterday to Messrs. Boyd & Sylvester, from Jefferson City, reports a rise of eighteen inches there, the river still swelling, and the ice becoming very soft. There will be to-day, no doubt, six feet water in the channel to Commerce, on the worst bars—perhaps seven feet. The Tennessee, White, Arkansas and Ohio are in good stage. The Cumberland is probably again rising.

The stir is increasing in steamboat circles. Business is brisker, and the number of packets below is expected to go off at any moment. Freight is plentiful for all the boats in port, for the White river, the Tennessee, upper rivers, Memphis, New Orleans, and way points.

The Commonwealth was receiving freight yesterday; also the Luminary, War Eagle and other boats.

The Albert Pearce, J. F. Luker, master, is about loaded and ready to leave for White river; is waiting for news from the gorge.

There is a new line, but we have been furnished with no particulars from headquarters. It is the Merchants' and Planters' St. Louis and New Orleans Line. It comprises a large number of steamers, mostly first-class in speed, accommodations and capacity. We learn that Captain David White is President of the new line, Geo. W. Boyd, Secretary and S. C. Baker and Boyd & Sylvester, Agents. We are also advised that the promoters of the new line contemplate applying to the City Council for 990 feet of the wharf and the privilege to establish wharf-boats and sheds. The new line, furthermore, goes into immediate operation. A propos of St. Louis steamboat lines, the coming season—indeed, the great future—promises to be prolific of active, vigilant and exciting competition in the commerce of the Western rivers. A great revolution in the system of doing business has been already inaugurated. The election for directors and officers of the People's Line took place on Wednesday, the 1st inst. The list is strong and influential.

FOR COLD WEATHER.

We have a full stock of very heavy

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

As well as the finer and lighter grades, including the real Shaker flannel, made in the best manner.

For LADIES and CHILDREN we have just opened a full line of

MERINO DRAWERS AND VESTS

Of the best quality, in every size.

GLOVES,

The largest and finest stock we have ever had, just opened at low prices. Also:

WOOL STOCKINGS, SOCKS, HOODS, SONTAGS,
SHAWLS, NUBIAS, BASQUES, SCARFS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST SETS,

Of the very newest styles, and choice patterns, good quality.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market street.

Wholesale rooms up stairs. nov23

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR CRACKERS,

AND GINGER SNAPS.

No. 61 Fourth street.

no15

WILLIAM McCALEB,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

o11 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRIMMINGS STORE AT AUCTION

TH S (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON,

at 2 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 85 Fifth street, will be sold a large quantity of

TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
DRESS BUTTONS,
LACES, &c.

Sale positive, and to continue WEDNESDAY at 10 o'clock. The attention of the ladies is specially called to this sale.

fe7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 85 Fifth street, will be sold a quantity of Furniture, embracing Sofas, Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Queensware, Kitchen Utensils, Silver Plated Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, &c.

fe7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

RIVER PACKETS,

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONT